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Attacks by Air On U.S. Viewed As Improbable

Sikorsky analyzes the military air situation based on observations he made in Europe.

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., March 30—Only a radical development like liquid hydrogen, tripling the range of bombers, or a coalition which would bring the British Navy against the United States—both highly improbable—would make this country liable to serious air attack, said Igor Sikorsky, noted Russian-American airplane designer, in an interview at the State College here today.

In a clear analysis of the world military air situation, brought up to date by a recent trip to Europe, where the air forces and factories of most of the powers except Russia were inspected, Mr. Sikorsky made his first statement of American Air defense, rare for this designing genius, who invariably confines himself to peacetime transportation.

Bombers being the key air instrument of destruction, Mr. Sikorsky pointed out that the very large bombers, so widely discussed in the past, are not being considered by the European air forces. Light and medium bombers dominate, showing that the entire air strategy is designed for European warfare where distances are short. To emphasize this military point, he showed that the American Air Force, with much longer distances to cover, had developed and was using large heavy bombers.

Highly Improbable

This concentration on small bombers makes any trans-Atlantic bombing expeditions highly improbable, he said. The range and load-carrying capacity of such ships would make a 3,600-mile trip with a load of bombs and return to the home base without refueling impossible.

He pointed out that as a freak or publicity stunt a special ship might be built which might get away with a single trip and a small load of bombs but such a sporadic stunt could have no serious military import and would hardly be worth the effort.

The development in quantities of liquid hydrogen, to be used instead of gasoline as a fuel, is far away. Since this is the only remotely possible method of increasing bombing ranges to the distance necessary for trans-Atlantic bombing Mr. Sikorsky pointed out that there was nothing to fear from Europe in the air.

The one possible exception which might make the present type of European bombers effective against the American shores would be a coalition of powers which included Britain. With the British Navy aided by others, the American Navy could be kept ashore permitting airplane carriers to act as air refueling stations for bombers who could thus be sustained in the air for trips from Europe to America and return with bomb loads.

Is Unimaginable

Again, he stated, such a situation is unimaginable. Speaking of the Pacific he said the limitation incurred by the great expanse of ocean there makes that situation even less threatening.

At the same time, benefited by being in London during the Munich crisis, Mr. Sikorsky said that at the present stage of world politics a good competent air force was necessary for the United States to keep the peace and demand respect. The present air force is excellent in quality, he added, but deficient in quantity. However with the new rearmament bill this need is taken care of.

Mr. Sikorsky estimates the German air force at 10,000 first class planes, with an annual possible production of 30,000. However, he added, within a year the British will have facilities for producing 30,000 planes a year if necessary which should balance the scales and probably slow down the German drives. He said he was greatly impressed by the British designs and the tremendous building now under way of new factories which would make a 30,000 a year production possible.

Australian Radio Secrets Guarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Australian Director-General of Postal Services has issued a warning that it is an offence under the radio telegraph regulations of the Commonwealth to divulge the contents of any commercial or defense wireless communication.

Contents of messages which might be picked up inadvertently on radio receivers should on no account be made public. Listeners' licenses might be revoked if the rule were infringed.

Americans at Work
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Clipper Trio Keeps World Agog

Clyde H. Sunderland; By a Staff Artist

Identical 'Flying Boats' Set Pace for a World Growing Smaller

A Clipper near the Treasure Island home base off San Francisco and the chart of the famous sisters are here pictured as they set new world history for navigation.

Widespread Fraud Charged Against Dealers in Gasoline

"Fifty per cent of the operators (retail dealers) are gypping the public in some way or other . . . and many honest men, to compete with these chiselers (price cutters) have resorted to adulteration of gasoline, substitution of inferior gas and other practices."

This arraignment of the retail gasoline trade was presented by Reuben Chase of Springfield, Mass., representing the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association, Inc., of Massachusetts, today in a packed Gardner Auditorium at the State House, where the Association appeared to sponsor three bills to further regulate the retail end of the gasoline industry.

Robert Bushnell, Former District Attorney for Middlesex County, counsel for the Association, declared "conditions have been growing worse, particularly in the past two and a half months," and told the Committee on Mercantile Affairs that if the retail sale was stabilized by the three bills, 15,000 persons would be put back to work.

Half a hundred legislators recorded themselves in favor of the bills before the close of the sessions.

What the Association spokesmen complained of in taking advantage of motorists was this:

That some dealers evade the law on price signs at gas stations by using 10 to 12 foot signs "7 for $1" or "8 for $1" and in very small printing the words "quarts of oil." Others have "decoy" signs at a distance reading "7-1" or "8-1" and after the numerals the small letters "a. m." ostensibly indicating the opening and closing time of the station.

Representative Morton York (R) of Lynn said "a few chiselers have disrupted the entire industry" and that "conditions are worse today than before . . . the public is not getting what it pays for."

One bill up before the committee would make it a criminal offense for dealers to adulterate gas or serve inferior gas from a "brand" pump. The second bill would restrict dealers in a "brand" gas to selling that product at a uniform price set by the distributor.

The third bill would strengthen and extend a law passed last year under which gasoline dealers were forced to place on each individual pump a sign of not more than 8x10 inches stating the price of gas sold from that pump.

Sisters of Air Set History In Two Continents

By the Associated Press

In the new world and the old, in the East Atlantic, the West Atlantic, and the Pacific, three giant and identical sisters of the air made history today:

Lisbon, Portugal: The 42-ton Yankee Clipper lighted here at 4:12 p. m. (11:12 a. m., E. S. T.) today completing the second leg of its initial trans-Atlantic journey.

The big flying boat covered the 1,318 miles from Horta, the Azores, in six hours 58 minutes.

San Francisco—The 74-passenger California Clipper arrived at Honolulu at 8:24 a. m. (P. S. T.) today, completing the first leg of its San Francisco-Hong Kong flight.

The Clipper, with 36 persons aboard, made the 2,400-mile flight to Honolulu in 15 hours and 4 minutes.

Hamilton, Bemuda—Pan American Airways' giant "Clipper No. 20" brought 38 passengers and a crew of 15 to Bermuda March 29 on a 4-hour and 38-minute maiden commercial flight from New York.

Intimate Message from Washington

Marcantonio Stabs Farm Group, Not That He Loved Them Less but That He Loved WPA More—Et Tu, Vito!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Representative Vito Marcantonio is the only member of the American Labor Party in Congress. He comes from the Twentieth District of New York City which includes such urban spots as Randalls and Wards Island and a section that runs from silk-stocking Fifth Avenue to the Stockingless East River. Mr. Marcantonio is certainly no farmer.

On Tuesday, Mr. Marcantonio was congratulated as he sat in the well of the House after scenes which in some respect surpassed in confusion, excitement, uncertainty and unexpectedness anything that has gone before this session. Members came to him and shook his hand. They pointed out that he had voted against the $250,000,000 amendment for parity payments in the farm bill, and that he had led a bloc against the same amendment of well over the 13-man majority which actually defeated it. They slapped Mr. Marcantonio's back and attributed the result to his leadership.

But the sole American Laborite took the congratulations grimly. "I am not happy about it," he said simply. And to all and sundry who came to him he explained that he had helped kill parity payments not because he was opposed to them but because he more strongly favored doing something for the Works Progress Administration. The circumstances and the Congressman's classic name lead one's thoughts irresistibly back to the days of another Marc Antony—the one who wore a toga—and that remark of Brutus as he stood, dagger in hand.

"Not that I loved Caesar less but that I loved Rome more."

Et Tu, Vito

Mr. Marcantonio's motives, like those of Brutus, were probably good. He loved the WPA more. But the effect on the outraged farm representatives is about the same as that which was ultimately whipped up in the Roman populace. As a matter of fact, the farm group are ready to retaliate in kind against Mr. Marcantonio, and the prospect is that when his pet $100,000,000 WPA bill comes up, today or soon hereafter, it will encounter a number of sharp daggers whetted to a fine keenness.

Mr. Marcantonio felt that the farm group should have agreed to help the city group put through the WPA bill. In return, he and his urban bloc were prepared to back the parity payment. But the farmers wouldn't play ball and so Mr. Marcantonio's group voted against them. The Republicans were hostile, and when the ballots were counted Tuesday the vote unexpectedly stood 204 to 191, and the farmers lost.

It will be seen immediately that this victory for Federal thrift was achieved by an incongruous coalition of spenders and savers. Poor little "Miss Economy," must shrink today almost as much from her friends as from her opponents. Among the latter the case of Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, is typical. He is as liberal as Mr. Marcantonio, but he approached the matter from the opposite direction. He told the House he favored aid both for farmers and city relief workers. He said he would vote for the parity bill and urged the farm group to back up WPA in return, when the time came.

Honey Pot Still Lures

These two instances are typical. The defeat of the parity payment item was hardly a true victory for economy. In fact it wasn't a victory, it was a fluke. Many observers have the idea that the $250,000,000 item will be restored in whole or part in the Senate, and that the WPA sum will eventually squeak through too, in one form or another. Putting it bluntly, one can find very little in the mood of Congress today to give hope for economy and a more likely prospect is that the warring urban and rural factions will bury their differences when the time comes in a joint raid on the Treasury.

There is space to mention only two more points. The Republicans really did stand out for economy on the farm bill. Of the 204 who voted against the parity amendment 135 were Republicans, while only 20 Republicans voted for it. Mr. Marcantonio and his group may have held the balance of power but the Republicans were the backbone of the opposition. Some of them may be a little uncomfortable today over their unexpected success and it will be interesting to see whether they stand firm if the issue returns.

The other point is merely to stress the dissatisfaction of the farm population, which this whole episode illustrates. It is a long, unhappy story. Farmers now represent only about 25 per cent of the population. As recently as 1910 they were 35 per cent. In the latter year they got 17 per cent of the national income; in 1938 only about 8 per cent. Economic developments are conspiring against the farmers. In a world of monopoly they must live competitively, or perish. They have failed to share the improved standard of living of the rest of the nation. Their dissatisfaction underlies much that is going on today in Washington.

Richard L. Strout

WPA to Drop Thousands Not Needing Relief

Including 30,000 aliens and 55,000 old age transfers total will reach 174,000 July 1

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—In slashing the proposed new Works Progress Administration fund from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000, the House Appropriations Committee estimated that 88,975 out of the 3,000,000 persons on WPA were not actually in need of relief work.

The Committee's estimate anticipated a report now being compiled by the WPA on its success in dropping "deadwood" under instructions from Congress in the January relief appropriation.

During February, the WPA has made a nation-wide canvass of its rolls, asking each employee to list any outside resources he may have. Preliminary estimates furnished the House Committee by Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, fixed the number of WPA employees not actually in need of relief, at about 3 per cent of the total.

Those Being Dropped

Three major groups of WPA employees are being dropped in the general spring housecleaning of WPA—those found not to be actually in need, those who are not naturalized citizens, and those holding political posts.

No official figures of the numbers in these groups have yet been released, but it is estimated that in addition to the 89,000 not in need, at least 30,000 aliens are being dropped. In addition, there are estimated to be 55,000 persons on the WPA rolls who are eligible for aid under the Old Age Assistance and Dependent Children sections of the Social Security Act. The WPA Administrator has been forbidden by Congress to force such persons from the rolls, however.

The House Committee figured that about $23,300,000 would be saved between now and July 1 by the removal of "deadwood" and aliens. Counting in a week's pay roll of approximately $45,750,000 on hand on Feb. 1 when the $750,000,000 became available, it decided that it was not causing the WPA undue hardship by recommending that the new fund of $150,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt be reduced to $100,000,000.

Costs Too Much to Run

Although administrative expenses of the WPA are limited by law to 5 per cent of the total expenditure and run nearer 3 per cent, the Committee described them as "unjustifiably high." It criticized especially a monthly expenditure of approximately $500,000 a month for travel and subsistence of WPA officials and $150,000 a month for communication purposes.

The WPA was also advised by the Committee to shun projects with a high labor and material cost because of their restriction on the amount of relief afforded. The WPA Exhibit Building at the New York World's Fair, costing more than $300,000, was cited as an example.

Addition of $100,000,000 to this fiscal year's relief appropriation will bring the total to $2,163,868,406, compared with an expenditure in 1936 of $1,270,235,065; 1937, $1,833,456,971, and 1938, $1,427,701,994, the Committee report showed.

Czech Areas Suffer Partial Press Ban

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—United States, French and Swiss newspapers have been banned in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia since March 20.

Only two British newspapers are permitted—The Times of London and the London Daily Mail. German, Italian, a few Hungarian and two Polish newspapers were still on sale, March 30.

Utah Probation Plan Puts Youths to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Ninety-three per cent of the 168 young men convicted of felonies who were placed on probation during the first 18 months of this State's new probation system are making good and most of them are employed, says Oscar E. Lowder, head of the new department.

The new system is intended to make it easier for young offenders to "go straight," by helping them obtain jobs and requiring them to report regularly, instead of placing them in prison.

Flowers and Feed Invite Inventors To Turn Them Into Honey and Milk

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Organized inventors, wondering what to devise next, gazed avidly today at the humble honey bee, industrious and able.

"He's got something we ain't got," they agreed.

The cow, too, the national Investors Congress put on its list of owners of territory the geniuses might try muscling into.

The Congress, preparing for its annual Chicago Exposition, June 6 to 8, included among things the would yearns for the following:

An apparatus or process to extract honey and sugar from blossoms and flowers, instead of relying on bees.

A process to extract milk and butterfat from such feeds as are given cows.

An amphibian automobile, and one that will skim over the top of snowdrifts.

A method to collect and store electricity from lightning.

A power ax for chopping down trees.

Fabricated seats for farm machines to replace metal ones, which are doubly uncomfortable on cold and wet days.

'Thus Far and No Farther'; France Is to Resist Duce

Acme; Wide World

Edouard Daladier, French Premier

Hopes for world accord to oppose resort to aggression in land claims. Upper—Speaks at Marseilles to his Radical Socialist supporters. Lower—Asks for and obtains dictatorial powers from the French Parliament as a necessary defense measure in continuing crises.

Excerpts from Premier Daladier's Address: Page 5.

Premier shuts out plea that new 'empires' of dictators open way to further demands.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 30—France, acting with Britain and in accord with the new Anglo-French plans for a coalition front to resist aggression, has finally and firmly said, "Thus far and no farther" to the dictatorships.

Readiness to negotiate within the bounds of concessions already accepted, but equal readiness to fight rather than accept Italian and German claims that the "more they have the more they must be given" —this is essence of the French Government's stand as it emerges after Premier Edouard Daladier's radiocast speech.

Despite some indications in the French press that a portion of public opinion would like to go further toward appeasing Italy—for instance Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin's statement that Russia and not Italy is France's chief enemy and really seeks the downfall of the French democratic regime through provoking a war between the Latin nations—the consensus is that Premier Daladier, speaking with the virtually unlimited authority conferred upon him by recent emergency "dictatorial" decrees, voiced the feelings of the French Nation as a whole when he declared that France won't give up "an inch of our earth or a single one of our rights."

Land Concessions Resisted

It is significant that the entire French press from Left to Right, obviously acting under official inspiration, emphatically favors negotiation with Italy within the limits laid down by M. Daladier: That is with the 1935 Franco-Italian agreement as a basis and excluding any territorial concessions whatever.

Moreover the publication today of notes exchanged by France and Italy last December appears to confirm Premier Daladier's contention that the Italians had left a false impression when they claimed that Italy's demands had already been presented to France.

[Premier Mussolini in his speech March 26 referred to the correspondence of Dec. 17 saying that it set forth Italy's claims against France. Publication of the text of the notes today shows virtual Italian renunciation of the abortive Franco-Italian agreement of 1935. It is contended that the subsequent conquest of Ethiopia and other developments altered the entire situation. But the texts as published contain no new claims either on French rights or territory.]

Expansion Theses Rejected

The kernel of M. Daladier's declaration is generally agreed here to be his rejection alike of Italian and German "expansionist" philosophy. The Premier repudiated Rome's contention that the acquisition of its new Empire has caused special conditions which justify fresh expanding claims upon France. He also rejected the German thesis that Greater Germany is obliged to seek more "vital space" at the expense of other nations.

Coupled with this was the Premier's invitation to all countries, both in Europe and the other side of the Atlantic which share France's peaceful ideals, to co-operate in resisting further aggression. This was obviously a reference to Anglo-French efforts now in progress to achieve some form of effective coalition designed to discourage, and, if necessary, resist further lawless expansion of the dictatorships.

There is, however, undoubtedly a genuine desire in France to achieve improved relations with Italy, and the deepest possible aversion to a definite breach which might lead to open conflict. Accord within the Cabinet on the terms of Premier Daladier's broadcast message was reached only after many hours of close discussion between advocates of further appeasement such as Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and a majority of the Ministers, some of whom wanted M. Daladier to take an even stronger line.

London's Support Expected

It is reported here that the firmness of Daladier's stand is expected in London to encourage the British Government to take a stronger attitude in planning specific proposals for military assistance to put before Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, when he arrives there next week.

The French Cabinet discussed whether such coalition should include Russia. It is understood that the Anglo-French combination seeks separate arrangements with the Soviets, because the Polish and Rumanian Governments persistently object to any military accords in which Russia participates. Some means of getting round this difficulty, however, is expected to be found here which would provide for indirect Soviet assistance without bringing Russian troops on Polish and Rumanian soil.

Britain's new Defense Measures: Page 4.

Reich's Demands on Poland Chart Clear Path to Russia

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 30—Germany is endeavoring through friendly advice, intermingled with something between a sharp warning and a threat, to obtain concession from Poland which will lay the foundations of absolute Reich control toward the borders of Russia.

The Reich, reliable Warsaw reports indicate, has made three demands on Poland:

1. That the status of the Free City of Danzig be changed.
2. That Germany be granted the right to build a motor road across the Polish Corridor which would link up East Prussia with the rest of Germany.
3. That Poland should join the anti-Comintern Pact.

Here in Berlin the last of these alleged demands is denied, but the first two are admitted, with the explanation that they are by no means new demands.

Germany, it is clear, is anxious to effect its settlement with Poland in the same "peaceful" way as those effected with Slovakia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and anticipates the same beneficial results. But momentarily there is some uncertainty as to whether the results can be so cheaply achieved.

Uncertainty regarding Poland's

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Police 'Pay Cut Volunteers' Take 5 Per Cent Off to Aid New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Police department officials above the rank of captain had today informed Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia they would accept a 5 per cent cut in their salaries for one year. The action, estimated to cut $50,000 from the city's 1939-'40 cost sheet, was taken through the Police Captains Endowment Association, which has a membership of 191 ranking officers, and came in answer to the Mayor's plea that city officials take a voluntary pay cut to aid in bringing the $644,000,000 budget down to what the city can pay—or about $589,000,000.

"We are aware that depressive economic conditions have gripped all municipalities with disquieting continuity and we are equally cognizant of the staggering burden confronting our city," Inspector Patrick Daly, spokesman for the police group, told the Mayor. "The need for immediate and drastic action to maintain financial solvency is acutely manifest. We are here not as policemen, but as citizens of New York City.

"Members of this department are grateful for the manifold benefits which have accrued to us under Your Honor's capable administration and we fully appreciate efforts to avoid measures affecting employees' salaries."

Conferences Postponed By C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

NEW YORK (AP)—The office of Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, announces that peace conferences with the Congress of Industrial Organizations had been postponed to Tuesday night.

A loss in the official family of the A. F. of L. Bricklayers' Union was given as the reason.

Mechanics' Demands Keep Wilkes-Barre Strike Going

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 30—By its absence, the newspaper has come into its own in this area. After months of a strike organized by the American Newspaper Guild, this community is still groping among radio newscasts, buyers' guides and imported newspapers, and generally discovering what it means to be cut off from its own press contact with the outside world.

With the Times-Leader, the Evening News and the Record closed down, the entire Wyoming Valley, with a population of 250,000 persons, is dependent almost wholly on outside publications—notably those of New York City and Scranton—even for news developments in their own cities, towns and villages.

The reason for this is that the publishers of the three daily newspapers here have yet to come to an understanding with their stereotypers and printing pressmen. The contract between the latter and the publishers expired on Oct. 1 of last year, and soon afterward finis was written to the agreement with the stereotypers. It followed, therefore, that expectations of a resumption of publication by the three newspapers affected after settlement of the Guild strike were not realized, and that the people of Wyoming Valley were as completely cut off from home-town news as they were when the Guild membership had stopped every linotype machine and press in Wilkes-Barre.

It was here that New York City publishers stepped in. The publishers of the Scranton Tribune and the Scranton Times, printed 18 miles from Wilkes-Barre, had refused to send extra copies of their newspapers here because of a reported agreement with their workers, but this did not prevent "bootlegging" of these publications by individuals who bought extra copies from Scranton news dealers and sold them on the streets here. While making no direct effort to report Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley news, the Tribune and the Times are protected on news developments by various sources which report to them from the Luzerne County Courthouse, the Wilkes-Barre City Hall and from political quarters. A conservative estimate places the sale of these two newspapers here at about 15,000 copies daily.

Immediately after the Guild strike was called, it was practically impossible to purchase any out-of-town newspapers in Wilkes-Barre, because their deliveries here were not increased. Soon afterwards, however, New York and Philadelphia publishers saw the opening for increased circulation and began sending in thousands of extra copies of their publications.

Meanwhile the Guild had stepped into the situation with 15-minute radiocasts over Station WBAJ at 6 o'clock every evening. Later this was increased to 20 minutes. Another radio station—WBRE—also attempted to put on news broadcasts, but they were failures. Moves by several business establishments to sponsor social and sport news programs developed small followings.

Cut off by the strike from advertising in the press, Wilkes-Barre's "big five" department stores had meanwhile reached out to their customers through a 12- to 14-page standard size shopping guide issued twice a week before Christmas and once a week since that time. Other merchants later banded together to publish a buyers guide issued weekly in the form of a 24-page tabloid.

None of these measures have proved effective and it is seen as proof that a substitute for the daily newspaper has not been found.

Another Washington Stamp Marks Sesquicentennial

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department will issue a special three-cent stamp commemorating the sequicentennial of the first inauguration of George Washington.

It will be approximately the size of the special delivery stamp, arranged vertically and printed in purple ink. It will be placed on sale for the first time at the New York City post office on April 30. The central motif will depict Washington taking the oath of office at the federal building in New York.

Wonders of Research: Bridgebuilding Rehearsed

Steelmakers fit beams in factory back yard before shipment — Live 'fossil' fish taken by explorers.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a great deal more to building a bridge than the average "kibitzer," or sidewalk superintendent, can see. When construction gets under way with 50 different kinds of holes being dug from one approach to the other, when trucks and "bulldozers" start in on steam-shoveled debris and when the steel begins to go up, the populace begins to take notice. But because of the particular dislike engineers have for talking about their work until after the last rivet hole is plugged and the last load of concrete poured, there are literally thousands of minor, but interesting, tasks on every project about which the public knows nothing.

That practically every steel arch bridge is prefabricated, or put together in the back yard of the bridge-builders before the pieces are taken apart, labeled and shipped for erection on the site, is one of the steps least known. Those who have bought automobile replacement parts only to get them home and find that the boltholes won't match up can appreciate why every section is put together at least once on dry land. The labeling explains why the builders experience so little difficulty putting together their jigsaw puzzle.

Wide World

How They Do It

Ironwork firm, by prefabricating, makes sure that parts will join accurately when bridge is built

* * *

Coelacanth Caught

A find almost as perplexing and unbelievable to piscatorial experts, as would be the sight of a Dinosaur walking down Fifth Avenue to experienced fossil hunters, was the haul of a coelacanth fish, member of a sub-group thought to have been extinct for the last 50,000,000 years. It was five feet long and came up in nets that had captured in addition, a ton of sharks, redfish and kobs. The strange "living fossil" weighed 127 pounds.

Errol Ivor White, geologist at the British Museum, who has written a preliminary report for the Illustrated London News, calls the find "one of the most amazing events in the realm of natural history in the twentieth century." Except for the very rare "lung fishes" of isolated rivers in South Africa, South America and Australia, the whole order of Crossopterygian fishes, to which the coelacanths belong, was thought to have disappeared in Mesozoic times.

Though the find was made in about 40 fathoms of water, it is thought the creature really dwells in greater ocean depths. All of which opens up the interesting possibility of finding still more relic fishes, when present inaccessible abyssal regions are explored.

* * *

Swapping Specimens

Now that Royal Ontario Museum and Harvard have exchanged museum exhibits, Canada has a fine skeleton of the extinct dodo, probably the only one in the Dominion, while Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology has a rare type 500-pound dinosaur skull found near Red Deer River, Alta. The dodo came from the island of Mauritius. During the seventeenth century, island settlers found it to be a clumsy, ill-shaped bird with no power of flight.

* * *

High Pressure on Piston

Hitherto, high pressure steam on board ship has mostly been used only with turbines, but the new German S. S. Altair uses it for driving a piston. Built by the Ottensener Iron Works in Altoona, the boiler carries a pressure of 52 atmospheres and a steam temperature of 475 degrees Celsius. The engine, with a Lenz valve control, has an approximate horsepower of 1,500 to 1,800, with 90 to 98 revolutions per minute.

* * *

Television Helps Flying

A television system to be used by pilots for blind landing in a fog, has been patented by Roland J. Kemp of Chelmsford, England, and assigned to RCA. Turning the switch not only gives the pilot a clear view of the field, but also indicates the angle he must follow to earth for a safe landing. Operation involves short-wave radio transmission and television keyed together.

* * *

Seed-Scrutiny

New York's Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva warns prospective gardeners to beware of "bargains" in seeds this spring. Farmers in search of the best possible seed have sent in for testing nearly 8,000 samples during the past six months. The small farmer and the backyard gardener who buys seeds by the package are the ones who need to be critical, buying only well-known brands high in germination and free from weed seeds. More cut-rate seeds from fly-by-night concerns are appearing than ever before.

ScoutLeaderHeads Spokane Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The leader of the largest boys' organization in Spokane is also to be the head of the largest group of business men during 1939. H. G. Ferris, already president of the Inland Empire Council of Boy Scouts, was recently inducted into office as president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

The choice is fitting in several ways, for in addition to his ability as a civic and business leader, Mr. Ferris's work with the Scouts and his love of the out-of-doors gives him knowledge of the lakes and forests that stretch to the north and east and form one of the richest assets of the city. On the other hand, his activities as president of a large firm of farm implement dealers gives him direct contact with the agricultural problems of the vast wheat lands that roll to the south and west of Spokane.

In his inaugural address Mr. Ferris said that were it in his power he would like to make the name of the Spokane civic group the Chamber of Commerce of the Inland Empire, adding, "the more we appreciate the importance of the surrounding territory, the more successful we will be."

2,080,000 Trees For Idaho Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two million, eighty thousand tiny trees will be planted this spring in the Kaniksu National forest in Northern Idaho, according to an announcement from the forest service at the regional office at Missoula, Montana. Of these seedlings 800,000 will be yellow pine and 1,280,000 white pine and they will plant between 2,500 and 3,000 acres.

The planting will start about the middle of April and must be finished by May 20, but it will take from 100 to 120 years for the white pine trees to mature and 150 years for the yellow pine.

The young trees, which will come from the forest service nursery at Haugan, Montana, will be from two to four years old and average about 10 inches long in the top, with roots pruned to about eight inches in depth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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West to Try New Crime Cure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Making a radical departure in the treatment of prisoners, Washington within three weeks will begin the operation of a new-type detention institution which will hold its inmates with an appeal to reason rather than by physical force.

Under the terms of a measure passed by the session of the Legislature just closed, this State will attempt the rehabilitation of youthful prisoners in an institution which will have no bars, no armed guards and no walls.

Olaf Olsen, State Director of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business, will have charge of the new type jail as he has all other public institutions. In collaboration with Director J. B. Fink, Department of Conservation and Development, and Land Commissioner Albert C. Martin, he will select a site for the first honor camp.

The Stevens ranch, also known as Farm Number Two at the Monroe Reformatory, is being considered.

An important provision of the law is that which calls for wages for the prisoners. They will earn 25 cents a day during the period of their employment in the honor camp. Not more than one fourth the credit will be advanced during any one month, and upon discharge, the balance will be paid out at not more than $1 per day, thus allowing the released prisoner a possible income of $30 per month the first two months of liberty. Produce from the honor camp farm will be used in state institutions.

New Light for Oregon Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANDON, Ore.—The Oregon shore line here is soon to have a new beacon light, F. C. Hingsburg, District Superintendent of Lighthouses, announces. The beacon will be constructed this summer. It is to be located on the south jetty, which projects from the entrance to the mouth of the Coquille River.

The new beam for vessels plying the Pacific along the Oregon coast will be a long step from the old lighthouses that have dotted the Pacific coast line from Canada to Mexico. The old version meant huge piles of rock and mortar, painted white and topped by a huge lens room to which the caretaker had to mount numerous times daily to make certain the lamp was functioning properly.

The new light, skeleton of which is under construction in Portland, will be built of a steel framework, topped by a 5,400-candlepower light. The light will be operated automatically, being turned on and off by an astronomic clock. This mechanism will turn the light on at sunset and off at sunrise. A foghorn, operated in conjunction with the light will be controlled by telephone from the house of the north shore light's keeper.

The jetty on which the light is to be constructed is a dangerous place for men to approach much of the time, so the light will be as nearly completely automatic as possible. Once a month the keeper will have to make the trip out to wind the clock and oil the machinery.

The light will be a double flashing beacon visible for many miles out to sea. The foghorn will operate on a three-second blast every 30 seconds. Cost of the improvement will be $6,000 and will be carried by the Public Works Administration.

Letters Are Out Booming McNutt

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Backers of Paul V. McNutt, Philippine High Commissioner, for the Democratic Presidential nomination, launched March 29 a nation-wide "mail-order" campaign to sell the former Indiana Governor to the Party's national convention next year.

National Committeeman Frank M. McHale, directing the McNutt Campaign, said personal letters soliciting support were being mailed to all Democratic United States Senators and Representatives, National Committee members and State chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The letters were signed by McHale and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, widow of the former United States Senator and national committeewoman from Indiana. The letters praised Mr. McNutt as "a leader who can close the Party's ranks in 1940." Mr. McHale said the former Indiana Governor is being offered as a "middle of the road Democrat."

Summer Concerts Await Conductor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The fifth annual series of outdoor concerts by the Stadium Philharmonic Orchestra has been announced. Dates for the Monday evening performances, which often draw 15,000 persons, are July 17, 24, and 31 and Aug. 7, 14, and 21. Arrangements call for selection of a well-known conductor to handle the concerts, as has been done in the past.

Also announced are plans of the Ellison-White Bureau for the 1939-40 season, with Nelson Eddy, Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, José Iturbi, Jussi Bjoerling, Robert Virovai and a number of dance organizations.

Arizona Booms Garner

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Copy of an Arizona campaign poster advocating the candidacy of John N. Garner, Vice-President, for President in 1940 was filed with the Secretary of State March 29 by Kirby Vidrine, President of the Arizona-for-Garner Club.

The poster has a picture of Mr. Garner with his slogan: "Bring business back with Cactus Jack."

Mohawk Dam Project Proves Value in Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COSHOCTON, Ohio—March floods in the Muskingum Valley proved the value of the Mohawk Dam, largest and most expensive of the 14 erected in the area at a cost of $45,500,000 by the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District.

With water from the Walhonding over the Roscoe and Canal Lewisville highways, and the stream at a 15-foot flood stage, engineers closed dam gates for the first time. A few hours later, the roads were clear of water. Gates were opened at intervals after two hours, while effects on the Walhonding, Tuscarawas, and Muskingum Rivers were noted.

Rock Island Railroad To Add Speed Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Its six daylight, Diesel-motored, streamlined trains having proved successful, the Rock Island Railroad announces it will soon put into operation two new Rocket trains, these to be sleeping car trains for the run between Chicago and Denver-Colorado Springs.

The new trains will each consist of two sleeping cars, one observation room car, two coaches, a diner, a baggage car, and a 2,000-horsepower Diesel locomotive. The exteriors will be of stainless steel in a design similar to that of the rest of the Rocket fleet.

$3,635,531 in Taxes Lifted From Homes in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's homestead tax exemption program lifted $3,635,531.72 in 1938 taxes from 149,030 homes, it was recently reported by the State Tax Commission in its first report compiled on operations of the new law. These lighter taxes were payable Oct. 1, 1938, but were not required until Feb. 1, 1939, when one-half of the amount was due. The balance is required in May and August, 1939.

Preliminary investigations of the homestead exemption legislation reveal it is costing the State $576,040 less annually than was originally estimated and budgeted for. The State will reimburse the counties and cities $2,923,960 for losses sustained because of homestead exemption, as provided by law, whereas earlier reports indicated costs would amount to $3,500,000 for 1938 taxes.

How Act Works

The Homestead Exemption Act, passed in August, 1938 provides exemption from State, county, road, and school district maintenance tax, including municipal separate school districts. Valuations up to $5,000 are eligible for exemption, which may include 160 acres.

About 600,000 persons either directly or indirectly effected savings ranging anywhere from $9.40 to $39.46, advised George C. Scutt, Chief of the Homestead Exemption Division of the State Tax Commission. Total value of exempted homes is $118,595,172. The average value exempted is $795.78, constituting a saving of about $24.39 to the general taxpayer.

John H. Hancock, secretary to Gov. Hugh White says: "One of the most interesting developments of the whole program is the fact that the total amount of money which the State must pay back to the taxing subdivisions in repayment of the money they lose by homestead exemption is so much less than had been anticipated.

"When the Governor first suggested homestead exemption to the Legislature in his message of January, 1938, most of the opposition came from those who felt it would cost so much to finance it that it would bankrupt the State. The Governor had then only scant information based on incomplete surveys of a few subdivisions made for him by the Tax Commission from the figures available at that time, but they were enough to convince him that complete homestead exemption could be enacted without spending anywhere near as much money as many of the State's bodies felt it would cost.

Letters Indicate Approval

"In order to get more complete information on the cost of such a program, the Legislature authorized the Governor and a special committee to have a comprehensive audit made of the tax rolls of the 82 counties and all their taxing subdivisions. From this audit the actual figures were compiled which were presented to the special session in July as a basis for appropriations. Now with the first payment having been made back to the counties in county subdivisions as of March 1, the result has been that the actual cost has been below the best estimate which could be made after this audit of a year ago."

Dozens of letters have come to the Governor from so-called "one-mule" farmers, saying because of short crops they would have lost their farms to the State this year had it not been for homestead exemption, as they could not have paid the old tax rates. Many other letters from people in all walks of life have reached the Governor, Mr. Hancock said, expressing confidence in the far-reaching effects of the program. A number of these letters have come from large landowners, who temporarily may have to pay the slight increase in taxes on their land holdings, but who said they believed the homestead exemption policy is good for the State in spite of the fact that their own tax bill is heavier this year than last year.

Farm Research Building Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have established quarters on the campus here of the University of California, and announce that plans are being completed for the erection of the Department's Western Regional Research Laboratory, to be located on land formerly owned by the University at the town of Albany, which adjoins this community.

This building, the purpose of which is to find and develop new uses for surplus farm products of the region, will be a U-shaped affair of three stories and basement. The basement will house service shops and special research rooms. In the 307-foot wings will be research laboratories; and offices, conference rooms and a library will occupy the 209-foot base of the U, which is to be the front of the building.

Construction is to be fireproof throughout. The grounds are to be landscaped, and there is to be parking space for automobiles of the staff and visitors.

The staff will number about 250 people, according to R. H. Nagel, technical assistant for the Department here. Cost of the structure is estimated at $1,000,000. It is expected construction will get under way shortly after July 1.

Actress Allowed $6,500 Deduction for Clothes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals held March 29 that the $6,500 which actress Adrienne Ames spent on clothes in one year could be deducted from her income tax return—since it helped her earn money.

The board, allowing the deduction for 1934, said: "Her employment in certain pictures was the direct result of her reputation for being well dressed at all times and for her ability to wear stylish clothes."

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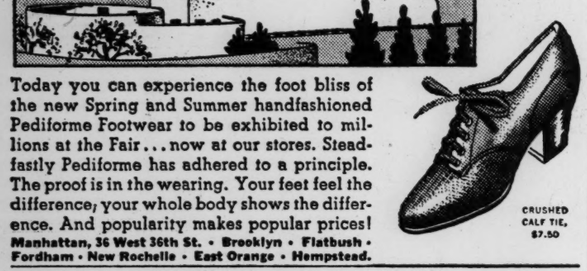
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Keep Smiling at Man's Side Urged as the Job for Women

Americans at Work

The tenth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Rita Weiman
Author and Playwright
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The job of authorship is not exclusively a job to those who love their work. It is a companion. It links arms and stays at a writer's side throughout the day and part of the night. Even in sleep some stream of thought may flow into consciousness and, on waking, the writing habit will grope toward it as a craft at sea gropes through mist.

To women, particularly, an author's career is built on two unfailing and provocative foundations; observation which constitutes what might be compared to the steel structure, and imagination which gives the structure its façade of beauty.

Equally are these two the motivating forces of all jobs for all women. Whether she realizes it or not, the average woman posseses the instinct of observation far beyond that of the average man. It is this power which so often helps her to outwit him. As to imagination she is brought up in a world peopled by ideas of her own creation. A little girl endows her dolls with definite personalities, with human qualities, individual virtues and faults. She gives them rewards and punishment. She experiences all the concerns of motherhood without ever feeling that the babe in her arms is only a block of wood, a bundle of rags or a body of bisque. The doll becomes a symbol of love, of ambition, of discipline, of glamour, the recipient of whatever seeds of thought may be deep in the soil of the little girl's mind.

Does Not Change

As she grows to maturity she does not change fundamentally this integral feminine characteristic. Whether it be in the family, in the business world, in a profession or an art, she clothes her job with the fabric of her dreams. She sees success as a reality for those she loves long before it becomes an accomplished fact. Even if that success never actually materializes she can discover adequate reasons to prove that failure is no fault of her loved ones. By the same token and because of her Chauvinistic devotion to a cause, an occupation or a person, as the case may be, she has the faith and application to make dreams come true.

In recent years, with the world and our way of material living in a state of flux, women have had to make this gift of imagination practical. Without training or equipment of any kind, thousands have been forced to shoulder financial responsibilities; and in the burdens they have to carry, many find strength instead of weakness, hope instead of despair, a keener relation to life and the compensation of greater interest in living.

A close friend of mine supplies a shining example of such a situation handled with tenderness and diplomacy. Ten years ago when so many successful men found themselves suddenly penniless, her husband was forced to give up a once prosperous business. Neither of them had ever considered that their two children might be deprived, not only of the education which every parent wants to provide, but of a comfortable home. The effect on the man was utter bewilderment followed by complete loss of self-confidence.

Tests Her Theory

My friend is slender, graceful, and an exquisite dancer. Classical dancing had for years been a hobby with her. She was convinced that it should be taught to children; the grace of a figure on a Grecian vase as opposed to the then-popular jazz. And so she decided on an attempt at least to put her theory into practice.

Without the slightest business experience, she started to give lessons to a small number of pupils at a very nominal charge. She began her classes in a modest hall, the rental of which was paid for by the sale of such pieces of jewelry as she salvaged from the financial wreck. Today she conducts classes not only in the city where she lives, but in surrounding suburbs. She has a thriving organization and a corps of assistants. Her husband is in charge of the extensive financial end. This she would be quite unequal to handling alone and he knows it. As a result, his self-respect is restored. Their work is a practical partnership, exacting as well as absorbing. Their interests are mutual and inter-dependent. They have a youthful viewpoint that makes them companionable to their children now in college. As husband and wife, they are bound closer than ever in the past.

Present economic conditions have revolutionized the family relationship. Homemaking is still woman's job but it has ceased to be her sole concern. When suffrage gave woman a voice in politics, prediction had it that the gain of the vote would be the loss of her femininity. Nothing could be farther from the truth. She has taken her citizenship in her stride. What has happened to woman's point of view in the last 20 years is far more the outcome of an awakening to the fact that her co-operation is essential outside of the home.

Factor in Business

Slowly but surely she has become a factor in the business world. She is widely represented in the arts. She has gained an important place in science. She has definitely become an influence in world affairs. Inevitably, her viewpoint has changed, but certainly for the better. Her life today is a test of character and she has not been found wanting.

When I started out as a young author with a maximum of ambition and a minimum of ability, the late David Belasco warned me, "Always remember, my dear child, that a writer's career is based primarily on a cultivated talent not only to see but to observe. Never accept the surface of what your eye meets. Learn to delve below it to the human motives that propagate what appears on the surface. If you see a man smiling, look for the triumph back of the smile. If you see a woman smiling, look for the possible tears she is hiding."

And it seems to me that this sums up woman's job today. To keep smiling, whatever the temptation to tears. That means taking her place at man's side in any problem and using her gifts of perception and imagination to further its solution. It means carrying the banner of courage without shouting that she is the standard bearer. Above all in this day when so many new avenues of activity are open to her it must mean a fine sustained balance, sane judgment, and the ability to accept success without any sense of superiority.

Art Carried Out in a Big Way

Wide World

Manhattan Mural Done in Lavish Fashion

Carl Roters, muralist, is shown inspecting the immense water color painting as it goes into position at the entrance hall of the Edison Building at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

The mural occupies 1,000 square feet and portrays with fidelity the Metropolitan area. The work was executed in a single month, the artist using brushes 20 times the usual size.

Women Report Growing Success In Fashioning Their Own Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Making a job is twice the fun of finding one and can be even more remunerative, according to a group of women whose unique ways of earning money are described in the April issue of "Independent Woman," published by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Mrs. Pauline Stickles of Madison, Wis., "swaps" room rent and table board for the farm produce which the university students bring from their homes. The project has outgrown one house and now occupies two homes in which 60 boys live.

Mrs. Emil A. Magnuson and Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald do a different kind of trading in St. Paul, Minn. They will accept anything from a china cow to a spinning wheel and trade it in, making 20 per cent for themselves on the deal.

Another woman takes children to motion pictures for a small fee and Mrs. Barbara Miller Wicker of Cambridge, Mass., has organized a staff of 15 women, trained in her own home, who wash dishes at parties for a price.

A middle-aged woman with $300 capital refurnished a large house which had been vacant for some time and opened it as a home for business and professional girls. And a former domestic science teacher started a school to train domestic servants, her graduates being in great demand.

Support Renewed For Trade Pacts By Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Members of the League of Women Voters are renewing their defense of the Government's trade agreements, it was brought out in the annual session of the Illinois League here. Legislation should be passed with the idea of international co-operation in the background, according to Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, National Chairman of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy of the National League of Women Voters, who discussed the situation with the members of the Illinois League.

At no time have there been such concerted attempts to scrap the whole trade agreements program of the United States as there are in Washington now, Mrs. Wright declared.

"One bill after another," she said, "is being brought to Congress to repeal this or that trade agreement and ever to invalidate the whole program. If manufacturers in your community complain about the falling off of their business in pottery or shoes, in needles or furniture, then write to the State Department at once and get correct information about the commodity in question. Be sure that you are armed with the facts before you begin to talk to people in your community about the effects of the various trade agreements."

She observed that the League had favored the State Department's policy for two reasons: "In the first place," she explained, "we believe that the agreements will give direct aid to consumers, because it will mean a lowering of prices. Just the other day I saw an announcement to the effect that a store was advertising chinaware from England at much lower prices than formerly, saying that 'this is not a sale but the result of trade agreements.'

"When people from the different sections of the country try to arrive at a tariff, they do not see the country as a whole and do not act for the best interests of all. But when experts are called in to work for the interests of the country as a whole, then they can arrive at a schedule of tariffs which is most advisable."

Civil Service Medical Tests?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increasing demands for medical and physical examinations of Civil Service employees are being made by Civil Service Commissions, reports the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, with headquarters here.

Among local Civil Service Commissions retaining full or part-time medical directors are those of San Diego, Calif., Minneapolis, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis. Their duties, the Assembly states, are "to examine recruits and check on the health of employees when necessary." The TVA maintains a health department which keeps a constant health-rating of employees, the report adds.

A movement to set up standards of physical fitness for specific jobs is noted by the Assembly. This association holds there is a need for formulation of "reasonably uniform" physical requirements for each type of position, in addition to those for policemen and firemen, already standardized.

"Physical attributes necessary to satisfy all kinds of job requirements from laborer to office executive should be studied through examination of employee duties in each classification," says a bulletin of the Civil Service Assembly. "Such a study would include accident hazards of particular positions. . . ."

The bulletin also holds medical directors responsible for finding suitable positions for the physically handicapped, who can successfully perform less strenuous duties in certain city hall and court house offices.

Colors to Rate Driving

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature March 29 proposed to denote an automobile driver's record by the color of his license card. White would indicate excellent; yellow, a mild infraction; red, a suspension or revocation.

200 Species of Ducks

There are 200 distinct species of wild ducks in the world, one-fourth of which are found in North America.

South America: Reaction to Totalitarian Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South Americans lately have been flattered by the stream of prominent visitors from the United States—government officials, bankers, publishers, professors and traders. There also has been more than the average number of tourists. The travel stream is explained partially by the extra quinquennial interest in the continent that invariably follows a Pan American conference, but more so by the political spotlight manipulated in this direction by Washington. Nearly every American traveler is investigating the "totalitarian menace," and nearly everyone goes back to the United States to proclaim that this exists and has assumed serious proportions.

What is the average South American's reaction to this northern proclamation? By average is meant the citizen who is free from government and business influence and has acquired an objective slant on continental and world affairs. He is not easily found in the cities to which travelers' investigations are usually restricted, but he is more reliable in his opinions than officials and business men. A government officer in Brazil, which is expecting much from American financial assistance, will say what a "good neighbor" Washington is and what a fine job of work it is doing in the cause of democracy by standing firm to Germany. His counterpart in Argentina for well-known reasons, might suggest that the United States was engaged in some sinister plot to deprive Europe of its legitimate share of River Plate trade. Official Chile, with its Popular Front outlook, would not underestimate the Nazi menace. Business men, everywhere, usually describe the situation according to business expectations.

An investigation outside this biased circle will undoubtedly reveal a majority belief that there is no tangible Nazi threat to South America and that returned American travelers, especially, have exaggerated the menace, if such exists. This does not mean that the average South American is friendly towards fascism or totalitarianism. He is deeply suspicious of this form of government and is afraid of many of the implications of its foreign and trading policies. But, so far, he has seen little to convince him that Germany—for that is the main totalitarian power in mind—is doing anything more than making an extra effort for the trade of this continent, which represents one of the few markets where political discriminations are not applied. It is both interesting and enlightening to match this average opinion against several specific charges.

First of all, there is the common charge that Germany, by barter and subsidies, is taking trade which would otherwise go to the United States. Against this assertion, figures are adduced to show there has been a continual increase in the American participation of continental trade, stated today at approximately 35 per cent, whereas Germany has barely recovered its former 20 per cent. Figures also show that both the United States, in the course of its increase, and Germany, in its recovery, have profited at the expense of Great Britain. The South American is far more worried about the decline in the aggregate value of his trade than in controversies over national percentages.

Then there is the propaganda question. It cannot be denied that Germany subsidizes radio broadcasts, news services, education and general activities in South America. The return on these expenditures is held to be over-estimated. The official Transocean agency only gets its news printed in a few insignificant newspapers and short-wave talks excite no great interest outside the racial communities. The overwhelming majority of South Americans depend for their daily overseas information on American agencies. There could be no greater assurance of news impartiality, it is pointed out.

I. L. O. Workers Treaty Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—A protest from the lower house of the Puerto Rican Legislature has been filed with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against a proposed international labor organization treaty to regulate employment of native workers in dependent territories.

The Puerto Rican resolution gave support to a campaign being conducted by the National Woman's Party to have the Senate Committee instruct United States delegates to the I. L. O. conference in June to oppose the treaty, known as the convention on the regulation of contracts of indigenous workers.

The treaty proposes to regulate contracts of employment of native workers in dependent territories. Special limitation on work of native women is proposed by permitting married women to enter into contracts only for "employment not involving departure from their usual place of residence, or—in the same undertaking as their husbands, or in the same neighborhood, or as domestic servants."

Miss Alice Paul, feminist leader and Chairman of the World Woman's Party will go to Geneva shortly to organize an international protest against the indigenous workers' treaty.

MONITOR READERS APPRECIATE THE FINE REPUTATION OF THE HOTEL PARAMOUNT IN NEW YORK

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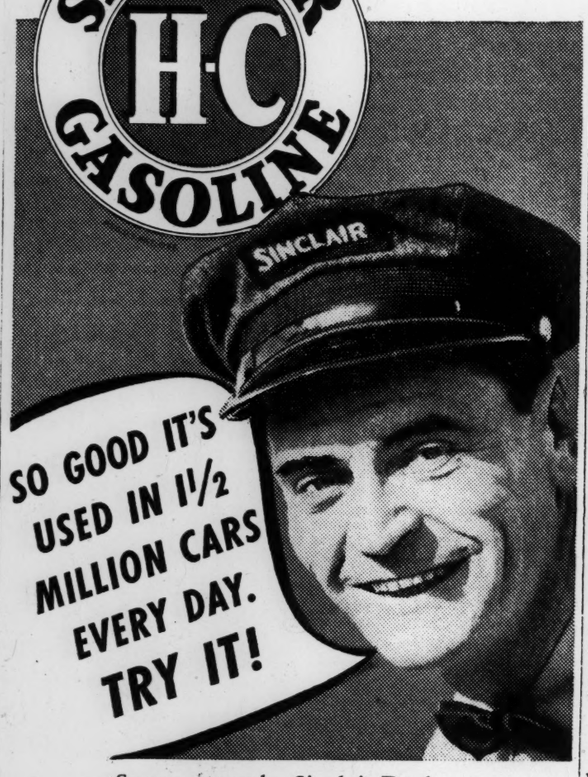

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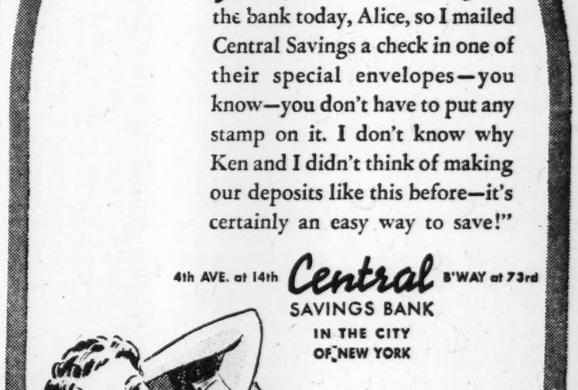

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How Britain Plans Huge Empire Defense

The News

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain intimated to the House of Commons today that Britain's Navy and Air Force would be expanded. He said that such expansion was "under review" and that "a statement will be made from time to time as conclusions are reached."

The Prime Minister spoke after an emergency Cabinet meeting called after conferring on European developments, particularly Germany's press campaign against Poland, with King George who was Mr. Chamberlain's guest at a dinner at No. 10 Downing Stret.

The Background

LONDON, March 30—The seriousness with which Britain is straining every effort in its campaign of rearmament is indicated in measures taken for the expansion of the Territorial Army. For Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's announcement in the Commons yesterday foreshadows immediate expansion of British national defense measures including men, arms and industry.

The procedure for increasing the Territorials is to raise this group, which corresponds to the National Guard in the United States, to its war establishment of 170,000 men. This number will then be doubled to give the Territorials a force of 340,000 men. Moreover, as the Prime Minister explained, this decision "will involve a number of consequential decisions, to provide necessary increases in accommodation, in the number of competent instructors, in equipment and in reserves.

"We shall endeavor to take such steps as will enable us to furnish in due course equipment for the Territorial Army, without in any way interfering with the equipment of regular forces."

These statements are considered particularly interesting here as a refusal to undertake conscriptions; for it is believed by many experts that industry, as now organized, could not equip a large army. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement, "we believe we can demonstrate the possibility of voluntary service to meet all needs," is taken as recognition of this.

Reorganization will be needed. Even then industry could not sustain at present a much greater army than thirty-five divisions, it is thought.

Man Power conserved

The size of Britain's Continental army is restricted because of being highly mechanized; and under present conditions Britain would find it difficult adequately to equip a larger force. The Government feels that it will be imperative in the future to maintain the level of its "industrial army"—so long as Britain is industrially self-dependent—and for this reason it has listed 6,000,000 workers who would have to remain at their posts in factories, should war eventuate. In 1914-18, Britain had an immense reserve of women from which could be filled the ever-increasing vacancies in industry which occurred as more and more men were drafted to the front. Social conditions have altered this, and the reserve of women workers is now much smaller.

So important has the conservation of man power for industry become, that the Government is not even planning conscription on the outbreak of war. Instead, 200 recruiting stations would be established, and the voluntary basis of the Army would be continued until the last possible moment.

Difficulties in the way of a large British continental force do not even end there. Experts now believe that there is little possibility of victory on the field of battle when two well-equipped and well-trained armies oppose on another across heavily-fortified fronts. Consequently, even greater stress is laid in British strategy on building up an all-powerful Navy, a strong Air Force, and an air defense as nearly impregnable as possible.

Continental Policy

Establishment of a Continental Army by Britain is a complete reversal of policy. In May last year it was authoritatively known that Britain was not planning to send an army to the continent again, and that "it is wholly inaccurate to suppose that the British Army is to play the role of strategic reserve on the continent."

Now, however, Britain has promised France very definite assistance in the field, and in doing so has been forced to re-cast the mold of its land forces in the most drastic fashion.

Not only have three separate armies, a field army, a Near East Army, and an Anti-Aircraft Army, been established in the place of one but the Territorial (volunteer) Army which was previously reserved entirely for home defense, is now to provide the biggest part of the new continental force.

The home defense force is being increased from five divisions to seven, and what was previously only a "Corps" is to become a command. The existing number of anti-aircraft batteries is to be increased by nearly 100 per cent. The capital cost of these measures is to be in excess of £30,000,000.

Britain's third army is to be a mobile force centered in the Near East and composed of forces now in Palestine, with the addition of units to be detached from India. According to Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister, this Eastern strategic reserve is to be a separate force of its own, "freed from the necessity of drawing on our home resources and having its own reserve."

Colonial Troops

A considerable number of British soldiers now serving abroad are to be released for other duties, by a system of recruiting parts of the local population in Britains' outposts of Empire. For instance, an addition of more than 1,000 Maltese gunners has been arranged for the Malta artillery, a British officer is to be dispatched to Cyprus to start a recruiting campaign there, in Singapore, the Malay and Indian establishments are being increased by about 1,000, in Ceylon it is proposed for the first time to raise local soldiers on a regular basis to man part of the coast defenses, and in India the establishment of local troops is to be raised to 9,500 from 3,750.

Home Defense

Britains own defenses, now in the hands of the special Anti-Aircraft army and the Royal Air Force, have been appreciably strengthened since last September. Some persons, remembering the inadequate state of aerial preparations at that time are inclined to doubt whether five months have been sufficient fully to repair the damage. The exact state of Britains air force is now much clearer, however, and it is evident that an adequate defense is already assured.

Britain now has a total of 2,000 first line aircraft for home purposes alone, not including army co-operation squadrons, observer units or training aircraft. Even the volunteer reserve is being trained on the latest type planes, including a bomber type, which was the main offensive weapon available in September last and which has now been almost entirely replaced. Monthly production of all planes in Britain tops the 400 mark. Britains total first-line strength, at home, abroad and in the naval air arm, is at the moment of writing almost exactly 3,000 first-line planes.

Chamberlain Draws A Laugh in Commons

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

The issue of conscription, vigorously debated throughout Britain, drew forth a humorous comment from Prime Minister Chamberlain in his answers to questions in the Commons today.

Asked if he had "finally" ruled out conscription, Mr. Chamberlain answered amid laughter, "Nothing is final in this world."

Asked by Mr. Geoffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal, if he would propose that the British Empire and friendly states "withhold from Germany materials essential to rearmament," the Prime Minister merely replied, "No."

Dominions Held To Appeasement By Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Both Australia and New Zealand are now so far lined up behind the Chamberlain policy of appeasement, they are applying the censorship ax to adversaries of the present British Government's course.

Prime Minister Lyons has never left any doubt that his government would swing behind Britain in a conflict. He disclosed last September that Australia "strongly supported Chamberlain's policy," and on the course being followed to bring about a settlement in the Sudetenland.

Since then, Australia has taken action to gag anti-Chamberlain propaganda on the platform, in the movies or over the radio. The conservative daily "Sydney Morning Herald" reported that a Federal Minister had been requested not to criticize the speech of Reichsführer Hitler in the Reichstag Jan. 30.

The Federal movie censor, Dowell O'Reilly, banned newsreels unfavorable to the Japanese in China. Films dealing with this war, imported by the Victorian League of Peace and Democracy, have been either vetoed or so severely cut by the censor that the League claimed that the "most telling arguments against Japanese aggression" had been destroyed. The Radio station 2KY, the property of the Australian Labor Party, was banned from the air by the Government.

In New Zealand a radio commentator Kenneth H. Melvin, who had been conducting "History Behind the Headlines" over radio station 1ZB of the Government-owned network, was also banned from the air.

Prime Minister Savage declared: "I am Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Melvin is not. I have information every day which Mr. Melvin cannot possibly get. I am not in a position to broadcast it, and I am not going to have Mr. Melvin or anyone else broadcast over a government station his interpretation of inspired propaganda articles in foreign newspapers."

Karolyi Resigns; Action Linked To Anti-Semitic Law

BUDAPEST, March 30 (AP)—Political circles said Count Julius Karolyi resigned as President of the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament March 29 because of his opposition to the Government's anti-Semitic legislation.

Count Karolyi is a former Prime Minister. His son is the son-in-law of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy. He was reported to have resigned after Premier Count Paul Teleki told a committee of the Upper House the Government would accept no amendments to its proposed Jewish law, which already has been passed by the Lower Hosue.

The Premier said the bill was necessary because of the "danger of radicalism."

The measure limits the number of Jews in the professions and will throw an estimated 60,000 out of work.

Premier Bela Imredy resigned Feb. 15, saying he had discovered that he was of partly Jewish descent himself.

B'nai B'rith Dissolved

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—The Interior Ministry, exercising emergency authority, on March 27 dissolved the Jewish school and charitable organization B'nai B'rith of Cernauti. The action was taken, it was explained, because of the organization's "close associations with Free Masonry," which is outlawed in Rumania.

Soviet Decorates Workers For Navy Armament Work

MOSCOW (AP)—Decorations were awarded 726 workers in the Soviet shipbuilding industry March 30 for excellent performances, particularly in "mastering new models of armament for the Navy."

The workers included one vice-commissar of shipbuilding, a number of chief engineers, and one newspaper editor.

Kiangling Mission Hit

CHUNGKING, China, March 30 (AP)—The United States Embassy learned belatedly today that the Covenant Society Mission building at Kiangling was damaged by a direct bomb hit in one of the widespread Japanese air raids during mid-March. Kiangling is 120 miles west of Hankow. The roof of the Society's chapel was demolished. The Covenant Society's headquarters is in Chicago.

Slovaks Hold to Old Customs

Pix Photos

Scenes in Eastern Moravia

Top—Slovak peasants in regional costumes on a street in Prague, capital of Bohemia.

Left center—She is proud of her peasant dress which goes well with her blond tresses and blue eyes.

Right center—This Slovak youth is typical of his kind, fair of complexion, blue eyes, blond hair.

Bottom—A Slovak dance in full swing on the village green. The steps are fast and brilliant, the music catchy and full of rhythm.

Slovak-Magyar Peace Nearer

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, March 30 (AP)—Hopes increased today for an early settlement of the Slovak-Hungarian border dispute as Slovaks indicated a readiness to accept Hungarian revision demands.

Two Slovak notes, one to Berlin and one to Budapest, however, suggested there were still some obstacles to final agreement.

A Hungarian demand for a strip of Slovakia along the Carpatho-Ukraine border, approximately 18 miles deep and including the Town of Sobrance, was reported in semi-official Slovak circles.

Sources close to the Slovak Government said a note had been dispatched to Budapest asking evacuation of territory in Eastern Slovakia which had been occupied by Hungarian troops.

The Hungarian-Slovak Commission was scheduled to resume its negotiations for a settlement today in Budapest.

Slovakia was reported to have called on Germany, its protector, for advice on the attitude it should take toward the Hungarian claims. (In Berlin, however, government officials would not admit they had received any such note.)

Athens Greets Goebbels

ATHENS, March 30 (AP)—German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels arrived here today by airplane from Budapest. He was greeted by the German Minister and German residents of Athens.

[In Budapest yesterday Dr. Goebbels conferred with Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki and Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky. Despite official disclaimers, Dr. Goebbels' visit inspired speculation that he may have brought Nazi suggestions for delimiting the disputed frontier.]

The Farmer's Share

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for 58 representative foods in 1938 was the smallest in four years—only 40 cents compared with 45 cents in 1937.

Martial Law Rules Spain; 600,000 Prisoners Held

MADRID, March 30 (AP)—Spanish Nationalists, with all 52 Provinces of Spain under their guns today, faced a long struggle to reconstruct the country torn by 32 months of civil war.

Gen. Francisco Franco's military police rounded up thousands of Republicans for classification and perhaps trial as a prelude to the great social task.

Gen. Espinosa de los Monteros gave the military courts jurisdiction in crimes committed during the civil war and declared a technical state of war (in effect, martial law) until Madrid is restored to normal life.

Proclamations posted throughout the city warned Madrilenos of summary court martial and execution by a firing squad for any who fail to surrender firearms, explosives or incendiary and poisonous materials within 24 hours.

Silent groups quickly clustered about the proclamations.

Peace Demonstrations

The populace continued peace demonstrations in the streets of Madrid, fallen Republican capital, while waiting for food from the unending stream of supply trucks that followed General Franco's legions into the city on Tuesday.

Gunfire was heard in the Escorial sector of greater Madrid. Frightened civilians steered clear of that zone for fear of stray bullets. "Mop-up operations," said the Nationalists in explanation of the gunfire.

Nationalists estimated that 40,000 Republican prisoners were taken in the Madrid area alone, but many Republican militiamen still wandered about the streets, mingling with Spanish Falangists (Fascists) who had been their enemies.

A Nationalist headquarters announcement from Burgos said that in all, 85,000 prisoners had been taken in the final collapse of the Republic, raising to 600,000 the total captured since the outbreak of the war.

Republican Leaders Held

The Burgos Government also announced that all members of the surrendered Republican Defense Council, save Gen. José Miaja, its head, and Defense Minister Gen. Segismundo Casado, had been detained in Valencia—which the Nationalists occupied yesterday.

[General Miaja flew to Oran, Algeria, yesterday. His plane was accompanied by 13 others.]

General Franco's triumphant entry into Madrid, with a big army parade, may be delayed from this week to next, it was reliably understood, while tens of thousands of Republicans are rounded up.

Spain Speeds Repairs

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, March 30, ordered the speeding up of national reconstruction in which he was expected to use a large part of his 600,000 prisoners of war for labor.

More than 250,000 pisoners already are building highways, bridges, railroads, streets, and homes.

Engineers drafted plans for rebuilding the University city on the edge of Madrid, other war-damaged sections of the fallen capital and the ports of Valencia, Almeria, Cartagena, and Alicante.

Dozens of places, exclusive of Madrid and the Mediterranean ports, need extensive reconstruction.

These include Irun, Oviedo, Teruel, Tortosa, Belchite, Toledo, Eibar, Guernica, Gijon, Huesca, Lerida, and Durango.

Vatican Hails 'Victory'

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said editorially March 29 that the victory of (Roman) "Catholic Spain" brought "incalculable moral and political support to Europe."

The paper, which rarely comments editorially, declared that a pacified and peaceful Spain "showing her wounds, . . . will speak with irresistible eloquence for that spiritual and political reform of the world which will show the way to abhor war and exalt peace."

It added:

"All who followed the war with Christian and human sentiments cannot but greet the event with a feeling of gratitude to God that Spain (is) returning to respect and to the ancient teaching, to the heroic faith of her fathers. . . ."

Argentina Bans Meeting

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Police banned a conference of Liberals March 30 called to aid Spanish Republican refugees.

Among those invited to attend were Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, American labor leader, and other delegates from American nations to the International Conference for Democracy in America held recently in Montevideo.

The ban on the liberal conference was announced shortly before Miss Lewis arrived from Montevideo. A line of police prevented delegates from entering the meeting hall.

British Remove Refugees

LONDON (AP)—The Foreign Office said March 30 that three British warships were removing 150 Spanish Republican Political refugees from Gandia, Spain, along with 167 Italians formerly prisoners of the Republicans.

The Italians will be taken to Palma, Mallorca, but the destination of the Spaniards was not disclosed.

Chiang's Backers 'Denounced'

SHANGHAI, March 30 (AP)—Ministers of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking and Peiping Governments, in a joint conference today at Nanking, approved a statement "denouncing foreign powers which are giving assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

It had been announced that the British were to be denounced, but the use of the plural—"foreign powers"—in a brief announcement issued at the end of the conference indicated that other western nations would be included.

The text of the denunciation had not been published.

The Chinese press reported that "240 puppet officials" connected with the Nanking Government had been assassinated up to yesterday when the regime observed its first anniversary.

Tokyo 'Statement' Ready

TOKYO, March 30 (AP)—The Japanese Government has invited the United States, French, and British Ambassadors to the Foreign Office tomorrow to receive an 'important statement." Its nature was not known, but some quarters reported that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita would detail the status of negotiations with Italy and Germany toward strengthening the anti-Comintern accord.

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Malta to Start New Test Of Democratic Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After a period of authoritarian rule, imposed by the British Government in consequence of internal difficulties in the Island, Malta has now received a new Constitution in which the representative element has been partially restored.

The new arrangement provides for a Legislative Council, half the members of which are to be elected. The administration is to be in the hands of a British Governor who is to preside over the Council and ordinarily to follow its advice, though able also to act independently if things go wrong.

The scheme is thus an advance toward return to the more democratic arrangements which in the past have been tried unsuccessfully in Malta.

The new Council is to comprise 20 members of whom 10 are to be elected, eight are to be officials, and two are to be nominated by the Governor who will himself have a casting vote though without an ordinary one. The languages to be recognized as permissible in the council are to be English and Maltese.

Charter Experiences Used

The past 18 years have seen the introduction and subsequent abrogation in Malta of two other constitutions. The experiences of these Constitutions are reflected in certain restrictions that are to be imposed upon the new Council. The restrictions disqualify ecclesiastics from debate in Council both the languages question and that of defense.

The restrictions are explained as due to the fact that Maltese feeling runs high both as regards relations between Church and State and also concerning competing claims of the English, Maltese, and Italian languages to be used in the official business of the Island. Defense is excluded because Malta is a strategic fortress on one of Britain's main lines of communication, where naval, military, and air arrangements are all matters of Imperial concern.

Nevertheless the move that is being made is significant for two reasons. One is that it shows that the British Government desires to associate representatives of the Maltese in the administration of their own country. The other is that political agitation has so quieted down on the Island as to have convinced Whitehall that this is now possible.

Successful Test Needed

Many of the Maltese would have liked to see a bigger move toward the restoration of self-government. Representatives of the Vatican are also disappointed, as is seen by their having declined invitations extended to them by Sir Charles Bonham Carter, the Governor, to attend the ceremony of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

Nevertheless, as Sir Charles emphasized in his promulgation address, the way to a more liberal Constitution may lie in making the present one succeed.

Malta, though only as big as the Isle of Wight and containing little more than 250,000 indigenous inhabitants, is rendered important by the strategical position it occupies in the middle of the Mediterranean, halfway between the Italian and African coasts.

On this account it has long been an arena of conflicting national ideologies in which pro-Italian and pro-British propaganda have been in sharp conflict with one another.

From 1814 to 1887 Malta was administered paternally by a British Governor. An advisory legislative council was then instituted, but disputes over the language question rendered this unworkable. A long period of political unrest followed. But in 1921 after a visit to the island of Mr. Leopold Amery, then Britain's Colonial Undersecretary, a Constitution for local affairs was set up on a representative basis responsible to a Legislative Assembly and a Senate.

There was also a British Governor responsible for external affairs, also for coinage, currency, defense, immigration, and other questions affecting relations with Britain. This Constitution was suspended by the British from April, 1930, until June, 1932, in consequence of political difficulties which arose between the local Government and the ecclesiastical authorities.

In 1931 a Royal Commission under Lord Askwith reported upon the situation, and in June, 1932, a modified constitution was brought in. In 1933, however, trouble recurred, partly over the question of the competing claims of Italian and Maltese to be recognized as the official language of the Island.

By a Staff Artist

A Democratic Spot

The position of Malta, where Britain is partially restoring representative Government, in relation to its authoritarian neighbor of Italy and Italian-controlled territory, is shown.

Czechs-Slovaks Plan Long March Back to Freedom

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Plans for an international congress of Czechs and Slovaks were projected today as an initial step toward restoration of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

Bohus Beneš, nephew of Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of the Republic, told a mass meeting of Slovaks last night the Congress would be held in Chicago or New York within a month.

The primary purpose of the Congress, he said, would be to unify the Czech and Slovak populations of the Americas behind the new independence movement.

The ultimate goal, he added, was the "re-establishment of a free Czecho-Slovakia in a free Europe."

Inasmuch as most of the delegates to the Congress would be American citizens, Mr. Beneš said, no plans for formation of a provisional Czecho-Slovak Government in the United States were under consideration.

Former President Beneš, in a statement read to the mass meeting, likened the present movement to that which culminated at Pittsburgh 21 years ago in the founding of the Czecho-Slovak Nation.

"We have today the same program which we had and which we finally realized during the World War with President T. G. Masaryk," Dr. Beneš said. "Today we shall follow the same program again.

"A new struggle for the independence of Czechs and Slovaks must be carried out thoroughly. The safety of Slovaks was and will be possible only in a united Czecho-Slovak State and in unity between Czechs and Slovaks.

"We must not forget," he added, "that no dictatorship in the neighborhood of Czecho-Slovakia will ever protect the interests of Czechs and Slovaks. Dictatorships will always exploit the Czechs against the Slovaks or vice versa. Therefore, the slogan of our collaboration must be: 'Fight for a free Czecho-Slovakia in a free Europe.'"

Bohus Beneš said he believed his uncle would accept the leadership of the independence movement.

Jan Masaryk, former Czecho-Slovak Minister to London, said before his departure from Chicago this week that all Czechs and Slovaks outside of their country naturally looked to Dr. Beneš as their potential leader because he was the chosen successor of President Masaryk.

French Want Peace for Free Men, Premier States in World Message

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 30

Premier Daladier in an anxiously awaited address to France and the world last night offered to negotiate France's difficulties with Italy, but warned that "we will not cede a foot of our land nor one of our rights."

He said in part:

What is it that France wants? It is peace for free men.

The strength of France? It is her material and moral unity realized once more in the face of peril.

The resolution of France? It is to defend her ideals and rights.

To make understood to all, things so simple and so evident, a chief of government does not quibble.

I shall teach nothing to the Frenchmen who listen to me, but I shall teach something perhaps to foreigners in saying that the union of France has never been so profound or so complete as today.

She hopes peace will be saved, for she hates war. But if war were imposed on her or if it were offered to her as the sole alternative between its advent or dishonor, she would rise in a single rush for defense of her liberty. This liberty she is in a position to preserve.

French strength . . . is not only . . . material power but also spiritual and moral value as great today as in any century of our history. It is this constant seeking for human dignity in liberty and in order; it is a fraternity of all beliefs and all thoughts; it is a spontaneous union of all people who seek truth and justice in their political quarrels, but who have no need of being reconciled to be united as soon as the hour of peril sounds.

French strength? It is, finally, the friendships of France, those which consecrate our accords and those which spontaneously associate her with free peoples and with peoples who suffer.

In the present disorders of the world new definitions of life are proposed to anguished peoples to cover the oldest practices and the oldest expedients. Servitude is called liberty. Submission is called voluntary adhesion. Despair is called pride in living. Destruction of human values is called progress. The desire to make safety for men is pretended when they are being led to ruin.

We shall never agree that the relations of nation to nation are to be ruled only by force.

The essential argument (of Italy) is the following: The conquest of Ethiopia and constitution of the Italian Empire created new rights for Italy. I have no need to say we cannot accept this argument. What does it mean in fact? It means that these new conquests or each new concession would open new rights. Thus the demands which could be presented to us would be practically without limit, since each one of them once satisfied would bring future demands.

As I said to the Senate, the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia and the occupation of Prague by the German Army gave the heaviest blow to these patient efforts. For years, to justify certain acts, we have heard of the right of peoples to dispose for themselves. Then we heard of natural aspirations. Now we hear of the vital space which is only the eternal result of a desire for conquest.

War would be a catastrophe for all nations. None would be sheltered from destruction. We do not want that. We want to help Europe to save itself. In the name of my country, I invite to confident collaboration all the powers which think as we do, all those who, like us, are ready to persevere in the paths of peace but which would rise together in a single rush in the face of aggression. I know that these words, which have defined the position of France, will find a fraternal echo in the friendly nations across Europe, beyond the Channel, and beyond the Atlantic.

'Prisoner in Mediterranean' Role Rejected by Mussolini

ROME, March 30 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today affirmed Italy's intention not to remain "a prisoner in the Mediterranean" while Fascists studied with disfavor last night's address of Premier Daladier of France.

At Cosenza in Calabria Province where Il Duce halted briefly on an inspection tour, he spoke to the assembled towns people. He recalled the words of the late Michele Bianchi, one of his early aides—"when one has given all to the fatherland he has not yet given enough."

"Comrades, Be Ready"

The Premier concluded with, "Comrades, be ready in every instant of your lives, as Fascists and Italians, worthy of and faithful to his (Bianchi's) memory."

Virginio Gayda, leading Fascist editor, summed up Italian reaction to M. Daladier's speech with the assertion the French Premier wanted to "shut tight the half-closed door" to French-Italian negotiations.

Signor Gayda, who wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia, tempered his comment with the statement:

"Italy is not impatient. She can wait and she waits. . . . History will one day tell whether this has not decisive value in the present dramatic moment of Europe which would clarify and secure positions once for all."

Eyes on Problem

"It is clear by now," Signor Gayda concluded, "that the French Government does not wish to discuss further either territories or rights. It wishes to separate itself from Italy and stiffen itself with its 'never.'

"So nothing remains but to consider the problem of Italo-French relations—still open from its foundation and aggravated—and pass on to other subjects without, however, taking our eyes off that problem for an instant."

Manton Gives Bail On New Indictment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Martin T. Manton, formerly Senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is free on $10,000 bail bond after pleading not guilty in United States District Court here March 29 to a third indictment handed down against him charging alleged conspiracy to obstruct justice and accept bribes. John L. Lotsch, disbarred attorney and one-time Brooklyn banker, pleaded guilty on Tuesday to twice bribing Mr. Manton with a total of $10,000 in connection with the same indictment.

Mr. Manton entered not guilty pleas to two previous indictments on similar charges last week. Judge Murray Hulbert, who presided March 29, set May 3 for defense motions and May 22 for the start of the trial of Mr. Manton under the first indictment, which also names George M. Spector.

John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, prosecuting the case, agreed to an order permitting the erstwhile judge to live in his country home at Bayport, L. I., before the trial, although this takes him out of the Court's jurisdiction.

France Praises U. S. Order

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—France has increased an order for American-made war plane engines to approximately 1,000. The Embassy said today that 200 more engines had been ordered from the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn. Some 800 motors costing more than $11,000,000 were ordered from the same firm last month.

Franco Seeks British Funds For Reconstruction Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—The sudden though expected, end of Republican resistance to the Nationalist forces in Spain has brought the question of reconstruction to the fore and Gen. Francisco Franco's agents are already busy in British financial circles seeking to obtain money for this purpose.

At the present stage, however, British banks are a little shy about advancing money, and even three months' bills, whereby the Nationalists have been trying to finance the purchase of goods, have been difficult to place. For the time being there is not the slightest possibility of any British financial house offering long or medium or even short-term loans, financial experts say.

A more actual question today is to discover where General Franco stands in relation to the axis powers to which in such large measure he owes his victory. Sir Maurice Peterson, the first British Ambassador to new Spain, is due in Burgos otday and among his first tasks he will seek to obtain a renewal of General Franco's declaration at the time of the Munich crisis, namely, that in the event of war between the major European powers Nationalist Spain will maintain strict neutrality—stricter, it is hoped, than the Spanish neutrality during the World War, when allegations that German submarines were using Spanish ports as bases were frequently heard.

In the wider diplomatic field the end of the Civil War is held to have simplified the situation regarding the Italo-French dispute and it certainly has been hailed with relief in Italy where the fear of losing sons in a war they disliked no longer troubles Italian fathers and mothers.

But whether the removal of what Premier Mussolini recently called a "barricade" between Italy and France will be immediately followed by negotiations for the settlement of other outstanding matters is considered doubtful in diplomatic circles. The chief difficulty seen is not so much how to satisfy the Italian claims which Signor Mussolini has now confined to the Suez Canal and Djibouti, but how to assure that fresh claims will not be put forward immediately the present ones are met.

Employing Minors Forbidden Company

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Labor Department announced, March 29, that it had obtained an injunction at Harrisonburg, Va., forbidding the Duplan Silk Company to employ minors under 16.

The suit, brought in Federal District Court, was the first under the child labor provisions of the Wage-Hour Act.

The Department said factory inspectors discovered that seven children under 16 had been working in the Company's plant at Grottoes, Va. The Company denied knowledge that they were under age, and agreed not to give further employment to children under 16, the announcement said.

Georgia Students Rent 'Canned' Classical Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Classical music on records at five cents a half hour finds many customers among University of Georgia students.

Having been presented with more than 1,000 records and an electric recording machine by the Carnegie Foundation, the University charges the five cents purely to buy needles for the machine, explained Miss Mildred Harding, music student at the university, who has charge of the records.

More than 350 students have visited the hall to listen to "classical" music, since the gift was made in January of this year, Miss Harding stated. In commenting on the musical preferences of the students, she explained that whereas Kay Kayser was voted the favorite musician of the college students, they also pay their nickels to listen to Beethoven, Wagner and Bach.

'Bluebird' Blue Chosen For Mrs. Roosevelt's Dress

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose favorite color is blue, has chosen a shade called "bluebird blue" for her Easter frock. It's a shade deeper than sky-blue, and very near the "Eleanor blue" named for her in the spring of 1933.

The Easter outfit she has selected is a soft dressmaker ensemble with a semi-fitted navy blue wool coat. At the top of the sleeves and the front and back of the yoke it has open-cut embroidery, which shows the lighter blue sheer crepe beneath. The simply cut dress has a flared skirt and fan tucks on its bracelet-length sleeves and above and below the belt. Her hat, gloves, and bag will match the dress.

Transfer of Memel To Reich Formalized

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—The Lithuanian Parliament March 30 ratified the Lithuanian-German Treaty formally ceding Memelland to the Reich. Memelland, 1,099 square miles that had been detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, was occupied by German troops March 23.

Pearl Shell Trade Offered Subsidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Subject to grants being made by the Governments of Western Australia and Queensland, the Federal Government will contribute £18,250 to assist the pearl shell industry at Broome, Thursday Island, and Darwin—a trade for which New York is the chief market. In announcing the Federal Government's decision, Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons stated:

"There has been overproduction of pearl shell because of heavy fishing off the north Australian coast by the Japanese sampan fleet since 1936. Because, principally, of the depressed market conditions overseas in the last 18 months, the Australian pearling industry has encountered serious difficulties." The grants advanced by both Federal and State Governments will total £32,000.

Teacher Pension Plan Asked by N. C. Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Through their organization, known as the North Carolina Education Association, the public school teachers of this State have adopted a three-point program, in which they will emphasize, as the most important point, the desirability of providing a retirement fund for teachers, principals, and superintendents. Increased salaries at present, and a twelfth grade in all schools comprise the other two points.

Outlining the Association's views on the retirement plan, Jule Warren, executive Secretary, stresses the point that it would be a joint contribution arrangement, with the teachers, principals, and superintendents contributing a fixed percentage of their salaries, this to be matched by State funds.

King Felicitates Franco

ROME, (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel congratulated General Franco March 30 upon "the triumph of civilization and justice" in Spain.

The Monarch's telegram said: "While brave Nationalist forces are concluding victoriously their heroic gesture, I desire to express to you, who were the inspiter and leader, my admiration and that of all Italians who, with me, greet in a revived, great, and friendly Nation the triumph of civilization and justice."

French Publish Duce's Note

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—The French Government has published the Italian note of Dec. 17, which declared the French-Italian pact of 1935 invalid.

Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy asserted last week that the Italian claims were set forth in the note, while the French have insisted it represented n ospecific demands.

The letter, addressed to the French Ambassador, André François-Poncet, in Rome by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, cited the failure of the French Parliament to ratify the 1935 accord, lack of a special statute for Italians in Tunisia carrying out that part of the pact, and France's joining in League of Nations economic sanctions against Italy in the Ethiopian war as reasons for denouncing the treaty.

The note concluded:

"Moreover, the constitution of the (Italian) Empire has created new rights and new interests of fundamental importance. In these conditions and in the very interests of their improvement, Italo-French relations could not still have for their base at the present hour the accord of 1935, and precisely if it is wished to improve them, it is evident that these relations must be examined anew by a common accord between the two governments."

The French reply addressed to Foreign Minister Count Ciano by the French Ambassador on Dec. 25 also was published.

It made three points:

1. France had undertaken execution of the 1935 pact by handing over 2,500 shares of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway Company to Italy despite the absence of formal ratification of the accord.
2. The French Government had undertaken to "facilitate the improvement of relations" between the two countries notably by recognizing the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and sending an Ambassador to Rome after that recognition.
3. Italy knew of the "international obligations" which required French imposition of League of Nations sanctions on the Fascist Regime during the Ethiopian conquest.

The French note said the Government did not wish to "discuss the consequences" which the Italian note could have, but simply was recalling these facts in acknowledging reception of the Italian note.

Mrs. Roosevelt Practical

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the National Housing Exposition here March 29 and remarked that a model house was "beautifully done at a modest price, but that an ironing board folding into a door would be a useful addition." Mrs. Roosevelt is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger.

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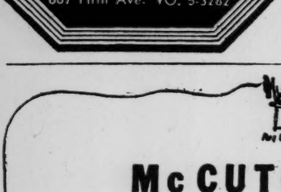

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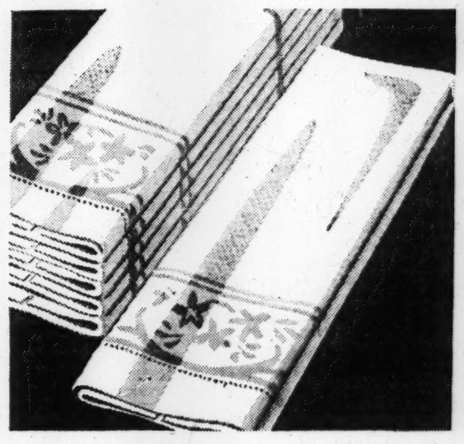

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Chalet in the Forest

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Two

Michael drew a deep breath and, divesting himself of his rucksack, gripped his stout stick firmly as he advanced. Who had any right in this house save himself—unless it might be some peasant, with word of his coming, who had started to make the deserted place habitable?

Yes, that must be it, he concluded, and let out a shout. But no answer came, and as he went up the path, overgrown with rank vegetation, he put himself on his guard again, treading softly. On each side of the door was a small window, with a wooden balcony above and a sloping roof. Again he called out, and as his voice died away he distinguished a white face peeping from one of the windows.

"Who's there?" he shouted. "Who are you?"

The face disappeared.

Michael strode to the door which gave at once to his pressure, and entered a flagged passage, dark, musty, and airless. From the room on his left a scuffling sound came to his ears. He tried the door but it was locked. He called out to open. Then, amazing as it seemed, his command was obeyed, and there confronted him a pale youth, with a cowering manner, who stammered out some unintelligible foreign words.

I'd very much like to know what language that is, thought Michael as he faced the boy, who appeared to be a couple, or perhaps three years older than himself.

"Are you alone?" he demanded abruptly. Then, recalling himself, he enquired, "Do you speak English?"

A Queer Tenant

At first the queer youth answered with a wide stare, but next he admitted that he understood English.

"A little," he qualified, "and if you speak slowly."

Michael nooded, and pushed past him into the room, where another surprise awaited him. The place was furnished with a table, bed, and two chairs, together with a stove that was pleasantly humming. I might have known it, thought he, by the smoke from the chimney. And yet it amazed him. For, contrary to all that his father had supposed, this derelict house was obviously being reoccupied.

When he glanced up again he half expected to find his companion had fled. But the youth was close at his elbow.

"What is your name?" Michael asked.

"Leon," the other mumbled, with his face averted.

"All right! Well, you look at me. How long have you been here?"

A glint of spirit showed in the trespasser's eyes.

"Why should I reply? Who are you?" he cried.

"Oh, it's that way, is it?" said Michael. "Listen to me, then. My father owns this house. I've come to look after it. What are you doing here?"

It was growing darker, the twilight being well on its way. The youth who called himself Leon crossed to a cupboard. Bringing out an oil-lamp, he lit it in silence. Then he went to the saucepan that was simmering on the stove, and lifted the lid to stir the stew with a spoon.

"I have hunger," he said. "We will eat first, and then we will talk." He was trying, as Michael could see, to recover his nerve.

Being hungry as well, Michael went out for his rucksack, still lying where he had left it before he came in, and down they sat and shared their provisions together. No stranger supper had Michael ever eaten in his life!

These forests, this lone dwelling the furtive individual whom he had found here, the distant and unceasing sob of the torrent—would he wake on a sudden to find he was dreaming it all?

They had finished and, all in accord with this odd topsy turveydom, Michael had helped the intruder to wash up and clear away, before he returned to the serious issue between them. Then assuming more confidence than he felt, he said, "Before I decide what to do with you, you must answer my questions. How long have you been hiding here? What are you up to?"

He had spoken each word very slowly, watching the other to mark how much he understood or how little. But Leon had apparently gathered his meaning, for in broken English he stammerd out a reply. A newspaper had sent him, he said, to take photographs.

"What kind of photographs?"

Leon slanted his eyes at Michael, and shook his head mutely.

"You understood me before. You understand now. What photographs were you sent to take?" Michael persisted.

"Of the fierce golden eagles," said Leon, after a pause, "and of other birds whose nesting-places I seek. And of the foxes as well that come with the dark."

"So you photograph after sundown?" Michael said, sharply. "And did your newspaper tell you to help yourself to my house?"

"I find it one day, all empty. The shutters are closed, the door is locked—"

"Then how did you make your way in?"

"I find the key beneath a flat stone, after the way they are in the forest."

"All right," said Michael. "Go on?"

"I search for another house to stay, but there is none, and, indeed, this is the one so right for me to hide myself from the birds and animals, for I draw them also, as well. Many pictures I make of the strange flowers and of the little insects."

An Unaccountable Distress

Michael pricked up his ears. "You are a naturalist then?" he asked.

Again the youth nodded, but this time with an odd eagerness.

Michael reflected for a moment.

"My name," he said at length, "is Michael Ennis and, as I have already told you, this house belongs to my father. But I expected it to be empty. Where did you get this furniture from?"

"There was a little when I come and I bring a little on my back."

"How long have you been here?"

"Since nine or ten days."

"And quite by yourself all the time?"

"Yes," Leon replied, faltering.

"I see."

Michael turned this story over wondering how much of it to believe And yet, on second thought, why let doubt creep in? Considering that he had been caught out in such a cool bit of trespassing, the fellow's scared manner was only to be expected.

"I see," Michael repeated, and looked the youth full in the face. Those slanting eyes quailed, flickered and fell before his own.

Then, with a gulp that was half a sob, Leon caught his thin hands together.

"You must believe me, you must!" he begged.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Michael Ennis, an English lad, climbing a densely forested Alpine mountain in search of the little old deserted chalet that belonged to his father, was surprised, on seeing the house through the trees, to notice a thin column of smoke rising from the chimney. In a very remote part of the forest the chalet was located and so mysterious did it seem to natives of the area, a woodcutter told Michael, that even the foresters were unwilling to pass near it. Michael's instructions from his father were to find the dwelling and inquire around to discover what possiblities there were of selling it.

A linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Bongo Is Beautifully Marked

The bongo, or Isaac's antelope, who lives in the forests at the foot of Mount Kenya in East Africa, is a beautifully marked creature. No other, indeed, has similar markings. Across the rich chestnut coat run about a dozen vividly white stripes, while the head of both sexes carries twisted, lyre-shaped horns, sometimes 30 inches in length, beautifully curved and tipped with ivory.

The animals wear other quite singular white markings—as you will see from the print above—between the eyes, on the cheeks, chest and legs Another strange feature is a ridge of hair, three inches wide, running down the center of the back.

Reduced to a very small number, hidden in the depths of the forest, equipped with acute hearing, and very nervous by temperament, these antelopes are, perhaps, the most difficult in the world to approach. It is not surprising, therefore, that very little is known of their habits.

The Fun of Poetry

The Sonnet

By James Guthrie

XI

The Sonnet, used so wonderfully by the great poets, appears much more simple than it is, and has been found hard to manage by many a writer otherwise skillful in writing verse. It consists of a single stanza complete in fourteen 10-syllable lines; but the variation of the rhymes is so different that what Shakespeare calls a sonnet is not the same as the kind written by Petrarch, or Milton, who changed it to suit his own ideas.

Let us look at Shakespeare. He makes his sonnet of four parts, or phrases. Three are written like straight verse, with alternate rhymes, and the fourth is a couplet rhymed together, but not with any of the other lines. These phrases are not merely loose parts of the poem; they first begin a theme, say, about the time of year; then the time of day; then the same idea is put into another form, with figures of speech drawing the threads of the poem together; and finally the two last lines which complete and close it.

The Petrarchan Form

The Petrarchan form is well illustrated by Wordsworth's sonnet:

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not.—Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

In this it will be seen that the rhymes are differently arranged, and the last lines are not separately treated, but are linked with the others by rhymes. The same feeling for progress from a beginning to a middle and an end, runs through, and makes the sonnet a good shape for anybody to fill with words if they can. Rossetti wrote some fine sonnets, so did Keats. Here is one by him:

"O Solitude! if I must with thee dwell,
Let it not be among the jumbled heap
Of murky buildings; climb with me the steep—
Nature's observatory—whence the dell,
Its flowery slopes, its river's crystal swell,
May seem a span; let me thy vigils sweil,
'Mongst boughs pavillion'd, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
But though I'll gladly trace these scenes with thee,
Yet the sweet converse of an innocent mind,
Whose words are images of thoughts refin'd,
Is my soul's pleasure; and it sure must be
Almost the highest bliss of human-kind,
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee."

Milton adapted the Petrarchan form to suit his own spacious mind. He likes to run on over the lines, making longer phrases, or breaking them when he wants to do so for effect in a passage. Varieties are therefore plentiful enough; but they all have the spirit of the sonnet in them, and are not made by avoiding the laws of poetic form. For that reason it is more unlikely that people who only write verse now and then can master this kind, which, indeed, is shown by the absence of fine sonnets outside the work of a few poets.

The Limits of Shape

Some poems have been named sonnets which are not, the word having been used to describe a short poem, and not, as we now understand it, a particular form capable of certain variations. The subject is discussed in many text-books, and examples are quoted to show how that this or that style is better. Modern poets use all kinds of liberty, feeling, perhaps, that old forms don't hold new ideas.

It is good, all the same, to note the severe limit which a shape such as this lays upon the writer, who must so rule his thoughts, or fail. We may observe also that it was, and still is, by strict rules that the best things in art are done. The poet, deep in words, can make them flow into some channel or mold as he wishes. We do not so often see the process by which he works; but original manuscripts show that the text is often worked over and over again before the final perfect version is reached.

Books for Spring Readers

Book Reviews

Schoolboy Tales

Boys who are eager for up-to-date school and college stories will enjoy "The Fighting Guard," by Ralph E. Barbour; "Blocking Back," by B. J. Chute; and "The Crimson Road," by Robert S. Playfair. The first two have prep school settings and the main athletic interest in both is football. Of the three, "Blocking Back" is the lightest weight, but its liveliness and good-natured banter give it touches that are sure to win the younger devotees of school stories.

"The Fighting Guard" has all the hall marks of the genuine type that its author can be counted on giving in his popular specialty.

"The Crimson Road" is a college story with the background of Harvard. West met East in Mark Haskin's arrival at Cambridge from his home on the eastern shore of Lake Superior. His introduction to the Yard was by being taxied three times past the pillbox subway entrance at Harvard Square. The driver considered himself beaten at his usual game for it took most Freshmen at least seven turns before they caught on.

Mark had a head on his shoulders, and he used it in solving the problems he faced on the athletic field.

A Young Greek

Another story of athletics with quite a different background is "The Olympiad," by Albert I. Mayer The training of a young Greek wrestler for the games at Olympia is the central theme. Thersius from Arcadia had uncouth and stubborn ways but his one ambition was to be a champion at the beardless games. His adventures give in complete detail the discipline of the gymnasium and the careful home training he received from his protector, the generous Tlepolemus of Aristonautae.

Andrew in New Dress

One again, in "Five Bushel Farm," Elizabeth Coatsworth takes us to Happy Valley on the Penobscot, in old Maine, with Sally, the heroine of her earlier book "Away Goes Sally" who made the journey from Hingham with her uncles and aunts in the little house on sleds.

Living with the Hallet family when Sally arrived was the young, lonely, lad, Andrew Patterson, earning his keep by doing what he could to help. The new adventures that opened up for Andrew from the moment he had his first sight of Sally in her scarlet coat and hood with a black cat hanging under one arm and a doll under the other brought him serenity of living, and finally a reunion with complete happiness. Readers of the Young Folks' Page enjoyed this rare story when it appeared serially, week by week. Now that it has just been published as a complete book, delightfully illustrated by Helen Sewell, it is counted among the joyous harbingers of the spring books

Laurentian Mystery

The boyish figure of Wendy Allen poised on her skis for jumping the Devil's Steps is gaily pictured on the jacket of "Phantom on Skis," by Helen Girvan. What an intriguing and attractive heroine she looks! Girls will not be disappointed in her adventures either, for there is a full measure of excitement and pleasant mystery.

Wendy Allen and her sister, Pat, were New York girls who were at boarding school in Quebec. For the midyear holidays, they had been invited to Tower Manor, the home of Yvonne Church among the Laurentian Hills, which, with its turrets and towers, its secret staircase and many steps up and down, was the most ideal spot imaginable for strange things to happen.

An unknown figure on skis, watched by Wendy in the moonlight, aided in unravelling some of the surprising knots and it is all good fun to read—to the very last word.

In Woodland and Swamp

An exquisitely artistic book that brings a veritable song of spring to us from the woodlands, swamps, and bubbling brooks is "A Book of Wild Flowers," by Margaret McKenny and Edith F. Johnston. It introduces us to a choice selection of our beautiful native wild flowers through the seasons — from the windy days of March when the delicate hepaticas can be espied sunken in the soft leafy soil in the woods, until late September, when the lovely blue gentian shows its fringed petals. Thirty-three favorite flowers have been chosen, not too many for the youngest nature lover to learn, and yet a satisfying variety to charm all who love to watch for the seasonal blossoms. The full-page lithographic flower portraits in soft colors are marvelously true to nature.

Oddities Among Insects

Many marvels of the insect world on six continents are brilliantly described in word and picture in "The Book of Insect Oddities" by Raymond L. Ditmars with illustrations by Helene Carter. It is one more book that carries us forward with sharper eyes and ears to outdoor interests of the spring and summer. Perhaps in our eagerness to know more intimately some of the rarities that Dr. Ditmars tells about so fascinatingly we shall find ourselves exploring the museum of natural history that is nearest us.

The illustrations are beautifully designed in great richness of color to show the complete story of many varieties of the insects themselves, the continents where they abound and some of the plants with their leaves and blossoms that supply their food and shelter.

Interesting Birds

A book that deserves a place in a collection of nature books is "Birds of the World," an illustrated Natural History by the Staff of Federal Writers' Project, W. P. A. in the City of New York. One hundred candid-camera photographs are used for the illustrations and the informational text is written in simple and direct style Great care has been taken to include birds truly representative of the principal orders, typical of their kind, and above all interesting in themselves. The volume is in no sense intended as a field key.

Drum Beats

An unusual book of handicraft that arouses one's interest also in the rhythmic expression of primitive people the world around is "Drums, Tom-Toms, Rattles," by Bernard S. Mason. Not only does this book divulge fascinating secrets in the craft of making all kinds of drums, using for drumframes a huge variety of materials obtainable almost anywhere—kegs, bowls, and boxes— but it contains the magic words that will make the crafter want to join the age-long procession in the use of that instrument of music itself.

Many drawings in black and white give the details of the types of drums, hand-drums, dance-drums, barrel-drums, and water-drums, and some of the various designs used by Indians in decorating tribal drums. The mysteries of the drum as here set forth cannot but have a strong appeal for campers and Boy Scouts.

Mary Adeline Whitney

The Fighting Guard, by Ralph E. Barbour. New York: Appleton-Century Co. $2.00.

Blocking Back, by B. J. Chute, New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

The Crimson Road, by Robert S. Playfair, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.. $2.00

The Olympiad, by Albert I. Mayer. Jr. New York: Harper Bros. $2.00

Five Bushel Farm, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00

Phantom on Skis, by Helen Girvan. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.00.

A Book of Wild Flowers, by Margaret McKenny and Edith F. Johnston. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

The Book of Insect Oddities, by Raymond L. Ditmars. Illustrated by Helene Carter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.00.

Birds of the World, by the Staff of Federal Writer's Project W.P.A. in the City of New York. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co. $1.75.

Drums, Tom-Toms and Rattles, Primitive Percussion Instruments for Modern Use, by Bernard S. Mason. Drawings by Frederic H. Kock. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.50.

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest, cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

From Singapore to Ceylon

By Paul Sheeline

My first impression of Singapore was of a city trying desperately to climb out from behind a veil of mist and rain. My last, as we steamed out of the harbor, was of the same city growing fainter every minute, its dim outlines gradually replaced by the even vaguer ones of the terrific downpour that was beating furiously on the decks and churning up the water all around us.

During the week that we were there, long, frequent periods of rain succeeded shorter periods of oppressive heat and burning sun However, we were able to get about a lot, and the unfavorable weather did not keep us from covering the city completely

Captain Leask took us for a drive on the mainland (Singapore is an island, connected to Johore by a long bridge), where we visited rubber plantations, the famous Singapore water works, and saw the magnificent palace and grounds of the Sultan of Johore.

Rubber is the greatest export of Malaya, and our cargo loaded in Singapore was chiefly that. A lot of the rubber estates are owned by big, well-known English and American firms, which use the raw materials to manufacture tires, shoe soles, fountain pens, waterproofing, and hundreds of other things. The natural "latex" comes out of the tree as a sticky, white sap, and is then subjected to various processes which turn it into rubber as we know it.

A Coronation Ceremony

At Port Swettenham, our next stop, we were very fortunate in witnessing part of the coronation ceremony of the Sultan of Selangor. More impressive, even, were the glorious colors worn by the thousands of spectators—Malayans, Javanese, Tamils. Chinese, in their respective national dress.

As we sat on the terrace of the Klang Club, there streamed before us a perfect fantasy of exotic costumes of various shades of blue, red yellow, purple and green, all heading for the "Thousand and One Nights" palace that stood on the hill opposite. Even the boats in the little harbor were "dressed," with all their signal flags strung up and fluttering in the breeze. Our freighter, the Silversandal, appeared as a giant beside them.

At Belawan-Deli we went for another drive, through the wildest and most savagely beautiful country we have seen so far. Sumatra, although also belonging to the Dutch, is different from Java in that it does not possess its sister island's large population. There is still unexplored territory in Sumatra, and plenty of room for everybody. All along the way wild bananas, mangostines, mangoes, and bamboo grew in abundance. Tangled lianas and vines hung from overhead, and giant cliffs soared up from the side of the road.

Across the Bay of Bengal

We arrived in Colombo after a four-day trip across the Bay of Bengal. Colombo is the capital of Ceylon, an island at the extreme southern tip of India.

One fact struck me as soon as I had been ashore five minutes—most of the natives in Colombo spoke excellent English. In Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, and many other cities in Maya and Java, the natives we met who even understood a few words of our language were very rare.

We explored the city of Colombo on foot, visiting Abdul Kaffoor's gem museum, where we saw magnificent specimens of the semiprecious stones that abound in Ceylon. There also were exhibited antique gold neck laces and bracelets which had belonged to princesses of the island.

After two days in Colombo we steamed off for our last nonstop leg of the trip—over 10,000 miles to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

City of Refuge

Philadelphia is located on the Delaware River in the southeastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. It was the first city in the State, and ranks third among cities of the United States in regard to population and manufactures.

Originally planned by William Penn and other members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, it was intended as a refuge for persecuted peoples. As a name for their refuge, the founders chose the Greek word "Philadelphia," which means "brotherly love."

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March Mud

SUSAN coaxed: "Please do!" and this clear March sunlight twinkled on the heels of her slender shoes as she whisked from front seat to back. "Dad wants someone to grumble at."

She winked, and my neighbor Lee grinned.

"Someone beside you," he corrected. "I'm a picker-upper. Pick up Susan; take her to Carter's. Pick up Joan; take them both to Phillips' tea fight. Then to West Purchase, to the woodlot, and pick up June and Lucky. Then to Phillips' again, and pick up—"

"But, *darling*," Susan broke in. "You needn't. We'll get home."

"I know. In Ted Phillips' flivver." Now he winked, and Susan went rosy. He yawned, stretched. "Too good a day to work, anyway."

It was that. The sun was golden, the air crisp with mingled winter and spring. So I left the rake by the wall, and the windrow of twigs and leaves to care for itself, and climbed in.

* * *

AND, AS WE went through Jaalam Town, Lee and I talked soberly of the aftermath of Town Meeting, and Susan, in the rear seat, powdered her nose and hummed to herself. In the rear-view mirror she powdered it, a pat on one side, a pat on the other, a craftsman's touch on the tip; she caught my fixed eye, and smiled with a too-sweet understanding. And though I'd never been a young lady of seventeen, with a superbly powdered nose and a peaked hat tilted over one eye, bound for a tea fight and all its exciting possibilities, still I knew. We were funny, Lee and I. We droned away about roads and tax rates and here, along Parker Hill Lane, pussy willows swayed in the March wind; and here, under the hill, all the maples were hung with diamond icicles of frozen sap. Still in our fuzzy, incomprehensible adult world, we doddered about, unmoved. What queer bodies we men were!

Perhaps we were. Lee swung in at Carter's, and Susan's heels clicked up the red brick walk, tapped on the steps. The knocker clattered; Susan jigged on the worn gray granite step. Her slender feet tapped to an obscure rhythm; they were silk clad, shod in high-heeled sandals with the slenderest apologies for toe-straps; and at the point her silken toes peeped out. They were absurd, these shoes, as they jigged and tapped beside the iron foot-scraper set deep in the solid granite. Long since, some Jaalam smith had hammered this from tough iron, and on it, for unreckoned generations, cowhides and Wellingtons and Congress gaiters had been carefully scraped free of March mud. Now Susan's silken toes tapped beside it. Something clicked in my thought.

* * *

A WINDOW FLEW up. There was a glimpse of bright bobbed hair.

"Susan, *dear!* But come up!"

"But I can't!"

"But you must! For three seconds!"

Susan's feet darted. "Three seconds, darlings." The door clicked. The window slammed; voices like swallows twittered under the eaves. Lee looked at me, one eyebrow lifted; we settled to drowse away three seconds. I thought of Susan's silken toes and the iron scraper. The March wind sang in the maples. "Lee," I said.

"Uh-huh?"

"You know what this younger generation needs?"

"Sure," he yawned. "But they're too big for that, now."

"Mud," I said.

Lee looked at me foggily. "Sand, you mean?"

"I mean mud. You noticed Susan's shoes?"

"I noticed the bill for them."

"When you and I were young—oh, all right! But in our time any young sprig of Susan's age, three miles from home, in the middle of muddy March, with only an ounce of leather on her feet and her toes sticking out—you get the picture?"

Lee considered, laughed. "Right. They wouldn't know what to make of mud. Remember this road, then? Old Bill Carter used to come down town and claim he floated in. Once, in Town Meeting, he moved that the Selectmen buoy the main channel and chart the shoals. Come to think of it," he murmured, "I haven't got really bogged down on a town road for years. But d'you remember—"

* * *

WE DID. WHEN we were very young, there were three seasons—summer dust, winter snow, March mud. In March the last snow went, and the ponds crinkled in the sun, and the roads softened as the frost came out. They froze of nights, thawed of sunny days. The hard gravel underfoot melted like brown sugar. And, as the warmth sank deeper, the roads began to rut. Lee chuckled, remembering.

"There was one rut, then two, then a dozen. You tacked, tried to ride the ridges. At really bad spots, you cut into the fields. Hill roads were the worst. There'd be a smooth frozen stretch under the pines, then in the open you'd drop off into mud with no bottom. And, when the open stretches dried out, the shady places thawed. And, when they'd all dried out, the Selectmen would come out of hiding and have them scraped and a few loads of gravel dumped on. "In my time," Lee remembered, "I reckon I've cut acres of brush to chock under wheels. But I haven't done that for years."

I murmured: "Too bad," and Lee looked at me sardonically.

"You ever pry a tipcart out of a three-foot chuckhole with a fence rail?" he asked.

* * *

THAT WASN'T THE question. We had gained, yes; today you could hit fifty on roads that I remembered, in bygone March thaws, as trampled bogholes. But I didn't know. March mud had its good points. It had set a certain tempo in New England life, a tempo that now we'd lost. Put a man in cowhides on a muddy road in March, and he'd act, talk, and think in one way. He'd have to plan every step, to look ahead, to figure out the best course; he'd slow down, and move deliberately; he'd even think twice before speaking; and, when he spoke, he'd say something worth hearing. But put the same man on a cement highway, in March, with patent leather dancing pumps on his feet—.

Lee saw that. "There's something steadying about mud," he admitted. "Ever come in from a day's march with ten pounds of mud on your hobnails? Though French mud," he meditated, "is different. Thinner, yellower. Caesar's men, Napoleon's men, all the tramping feet of generations have taken the gimp out of it. Even so, after twenty kilometers of it, you felt sober, sort of. Remember Pontanazen?"

I did that. Didn't everybody?

"I quit there," recalled Lee, "in rubber boots, and was probably the only man in the A. E. F. to leave France with dry feet. We landed at New York, went to Washington to be discharged. I went out to Mount Vernon. That was in March. And, turning up that drive to the house, something queer happened. I'd been two weeks on shipboard, on hard pavement; now there was soft earth, yielding underfoot; without meaning it, I was digging my feet in. It felt good. It was like getting back to something forgotten." He looked at me. "You suppose we've gotten away from something fundamental, lately?"

* * *

WHO COULD SAY? There had been a change, surely, in roads and in other things; we wouldn't go back, but still there was something missing. The drama of contrast? Perhaps. Roads were smoother, now, but they were more monotonous. We walked dryshod in January as in June. Not bad. But we took all that for granted. Not so good.

"What I'd like, Lee, is to dig up a stretch of Lafayette Street, through town. Take out the paving, put in mud. And erect a sign at each end: 'From this foundation did we build. Consider ye, and be grateful.'"

Lee grinned. "You want to run for Selectman on that platform, next year? I'll run with you." He leaned on the horn button, and the echoes wailed. "'More and better mud.'" The horn bleated like a lost sheep. "'Ruts for every road.'"

* * *

THE DOOR OPENED. Poised, serene, steady, Joan's silken feet and Susan's tripped down the stone steps, past the iron scraper. "But, *darling*," cooed Susan. "They're so absurd! Always in a hurry, forever rushed. Such lack of poise!"

They giggled, dodged in. The door clicked. Susan ruffled her father's hair, said: "All right, young-man-in-a-rush. What have you two been talking about?"

"Running for Selectman, next year. We're going to. The roads—"

"But that would be marvelous! Aren't they terrible—the roads, I mean? Why, do you remember, Joan—"

Lee looked at me, shrugged helplessly, shook his head. We swung out. In the rear-view mirror Joan and Susan powdered their noses, looked at each other wisely as we rocked and chuckled. Weren't men queer? Did you ever?

DANIEL CHASE

The Country of Youth

ONE should visit Copenhagen, for the first time, on a blue-gold day in early November or late October when the trees are russet and tan. For blue waters, blue sky with great billowy clouds truly typify Denmark. Her people are a gay people, cosmopolitan, light-hearted, just and generous in their treatment of their workers.

During one beautiful autumn morning along the quay side, the writer saw on the horizon a disused fort, now turned into a restaurant. What better prophecy could there be of what must happen eventually to other forts in other lands? The whole scene of smiling blue water and soft wind-driven clouds was reminiscent of a sea picture by Emil Carlsen, hanging in the Chicago Art Institute, called "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes." It is a beautiful study of sea, sky, and cloud effects. One has the same sense of beauty, looking over the harbor as in looking at Emil Carlsen's picture in Chicago. It was a tangible feeling that expressed the spirit of Denmark, sea-loving, laughter-loving, kindly, hospitable, contented, without racial animosities, without prejudices.

Denmark has a permanent soft spot in one's heart, first because of Hans Andersen and his fairy tales. A country that produced Hans Andersen can never have lost its youth, and it certainly seems to possess still the gaiety and joyousness of the child. Hans Andersen, like Peter Pan, never really grew up. He retained all his life the innocence of the child. Misunderstood, even laughed at for what was considered his dullness and stupidity in his youth, he lived to enjoy success in full measure with a continent at his feet. His fame came to him from his tales for children. Does this not imply that the whole world loves the innocence of a child?

F. I. G.

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PORTRAIT OF DORA WHEELER: *A Painting by William Merritt Chase*

AMONG the more energetic American painters of two generations ago was William Merritt Chase (1849-1916). Born in Indiana, he came to New York, where he studied, and then followed the usual path of native painters to Europe. For a while he was strongly influenced by the style of Munich, but the characteristically dark and murky colors of the German manner soon gave way to bright tonalities. He worked in many mediums, aquarelle, oil, pastel, and etching, painting still-life, landscapes, and portraits. "Portrait of Dora Wheeler" is the likeness of a pupil of Chase, and its color scheme consists of the peacock blues and chrome yellows favored by the artist.

It is interesting to note how the Americans responded to influences, for better or worse. Though many of them were unhappily brought into the society of second-rate European artists, those more alert soon became aware of the rousing trends and new revelations of color in Paris. Those who commenced with the sauce browns ultimately discovered the rich and abundant palette.

Chase is recorded in the chronicles of American art both as teacher and painter. He and Frank Duveneck are credited with helping to raise appreciably the level of American taste.

D. A.

Time For the Things That Matter

SOON we are deep in our books. For months this has been our unchanging habit, and as a consequence we have read more than we would in a year at home. Here it is never a question of whether we should go to the movies, a party, or see our friends. And we are afraid this routine suits us. We had come prepared with some thirty volumes, not counting dictionaries and reference books; more have been sent us, not to mention our landlord's supply. The old question of what books to take to a desert island had confronted us last fall, and although the choosing was at random, made up of old favorites and new doubtfuls, the other night we were surprised at what our small library divulged. Practically the whole world was represented, in fact or fiction: there were books on China and Bali, India and the great extent of Africa, from the Boers' country to the far reaches of the Nile; Conrad again represented the East, along with others to be re-read; there was a tale of the Amazon country, of Spain, of France and England, of Joyce's Dublin, and Italy; Lafcadio Hearn best represented the Caribbean. And books about our own land, from New England through the deep South and all the way west—to say nothing of the fantastic Wonderland where Alice met the Mad Hatter.

This catholic taste in far countries was not deliberate, but we laughed at the way we had been rounding the globe from Terry Hill, as if we would never be satisfied. Would we ever be anything but wanderers? Jeff, who would rather plan a new trip than eat any food—with the exception of strawberries and asparagus—has often looked up from certain persuasive pages and begun several journeys. Yet what was most surprising to us was not that we had brought too many books or too serious tomes, which is usually the case, but that we had not been ambitious enough.

We have time here. Yes, time for the things which matter to us.—From "Crusoe's Island," by HEATH BOWMAN and JEFFERSON BOWMAN (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Winter Gardens

SOMETHING made me think of the snow,
Dreaming here in the southern sun,
Watching the blossoms, one by one,
Break from the vine and drifting go
Into the purple heap below:
I thought how winter had well begun
And even the late chrysanthemum
Lay buried beneath the drifting snow.

But delicate garlands of snow, I thought,
Sway from the vines; its crystal wreaths
Deck the roses, and freshly caught
White shows again on the lily-sheaths—
What can a southern garden show
As diamond-bright as the bloom of snow?

ELIZABETH WILDER

A Benevolent Russian Matriarch

IT WAS in the country, where I had deep roots, that we tasted to the full the freedom, quiet and plenty of real Russia. We often visited my father's estate. We spent Christmas and Easter there and many weekends in summer. In the old house by the river there was room for the whole of our numerous family. We did not wait for invitations but came whenever we felt inclined, for we knew that father and mother were always glad to have us. . . .

We loved the long, straight avenues, every nook familiar to us from early childhood, loved every tree, and the whole garden spread over some twenty acres. The pattern of the tree-trunks and branches, the tints of the leaves, the hare-bells and lilies-of-the-valley in the thick grass, the splashing of the river at the bottom of the hill, the smells and the colours—all this was a part of ourselves. . . .

My father was an enlightened Conservative. . . . The centre of our family was my mother. She married him when she was sixteen and he nineteen. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding, and the years only increased my father's youthful admiration for her. True, my mother was quite an outstanding woman, full of modest wisdom and an inexhaustible love for her fellow-creatures. . . .

We were seven. Mother loved every one of us in a particular individual way. She always kept up our courage, and never despaired, never lost her optimism or even joy of life. She smiled at us kindly as ever with the smile of a very lovely woman. . . .

Yet for all her gentleness she was firm, she never gave way about certain things. She selected our governesses, our schools and the books we read, most carefully. Soon after her marriage she found in her husband's library the works of Locke in a French translation; she was fascinated by the English philosopher, and did her best to apply his ideas to the education of her children. She gave us complete freedom, and encouraged us to be independent in thought and action.

When father got into financial difficulties mother took the estate management into her hands and showed unexpected practical ability. She was busy from morning till night. She knew all the details of the work on the estate in every branch of farming, took an interest in the crops, in the fodder, in the calves, lambs and sucking-pigs, in the kitchen-garden, the orchard and her lovely flower-garden full of roses.

Estate management and housekeeping did not prevent her from reading, taking interest in everything, and especially in her children's lives.

We constantly came to stay with her. Every visit felt like a holiday.—ARIADNA TYRKOVA-WILLIAMS, in "Cheerful Giver: The Life of Harold Williams." (London: Davies.)

Vignette

NOT more than an hour ago, I happened to look out of the window upon a parade. A stickler might quibble about whether it came under the head of a genuine procession, but it had dignity and solemn purpose and a kind of casual pageantry.

It was headed by a man in weathered corduroys bearing a palette and brushes and a collapsible easel, and the rear guard consisted of a small boy dragging a canvas that was a little larger than he was. The canvas showed signs of former campaigns and was embellished with the portrait of a large man with violently red hair, after the manner of Van Gogh.

Upon reaching the corner, the procession came to a definite halt and settled down to serious effort. Almost at once an elm tree appeared in the approximate location of the second waistcoat button of the man with red hair. And, as I watched, a whole March afternoon began to take shape on the canvas.

Quite possibly, it will detract in some measure from the element of suspense to admit that the two members of the parade live close by in a house with a forest of lilacs in its garden. And that last spring I had been absorbed in watching the artist at work on a small clay model of the boy—a sturdy little fountain nymph with a frog in one hand.

There was a good deal of business with that frog. It was uncommonly lively, and given to leaping off into the fastnesses of the lilac roots. So, while father frantically sprinkled the clay to keep it at the right state for working, son dived about among the lilacs in prolonged search.

Another of the models was just barely able to totter about on her two fat legs and howled indignantly whenever her father attempted to pose her in her play pen.

The mother was a young woman with the delicate profile of a Beatrice, and endless patience in posing. It was pleasant to see them there in the morning hours in their island of peace among the lilacs. While he worked in swift silence, his wife read aloud from a small, leather bound volume. I could not help hoping that it might be "Translations From the Portuguese."

E. W. G.

"Christ's keynote of harmony"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DESIRE common to people everywhere is a longing for peace and harmony in the home, in business, in the world; and, most of all, a craving for something which will quiet the restlessness in individual thought.

Today men and women of experience and achievement in the business world, and in other walks of life, frequently write or speak of the value of a life lived courageously. The recognition by thinkers of the futility of fear and of the value of confidence in good is one of the most hopeful signs of our times. It shows a gradual awakening to spiritual values. Has not most of humanity's trouble come from looking to matter for fruition and satisfaction?

Christ Jesus unfailingly turned the attention of those about him from matter to Spirit. Throughout his ministry, he sounded the keynote of spiritual harmony. On a memorable occasion, related in the Gospel of Mark, Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue, besought Jesus to come and heal his little daughter. While they were on the way, someone came from the ruler's house to discourage his troubling the Master any further, saying that the daughter was dead.

It was then that Jesus reassured Jairus with the words (Mark 5:36), "Be not afraid, only believe." Then, taking Peter and James and John with him, he went into the house and, with the parents and his disciples, entered the room where the child was lying. He bade her arise (Mark 5:42), "and straightway the damsel arose, and walked."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was a devout follower of the Master. It was her pure unselfed state of thought which enabled her to receive the revelation of Christian Science, and to give it to the world. Through this Science, God is revealed as the divine Principle of harmonious being, ever present and ever available to mankind. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we are given definite rules for the demonstration of its teachings. One such rule is found on page 410: "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"

In music, the keynote is the tonic note from which the scale rises. So Christian Science treatment, starting with "Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" advances one to the realization that there is no place where good is not. Fear of evil is destroyed when the fact is grasped that God is All. In God's allness there can be no place for discord of any name or nature. Nothing is really going on but the activity of good.

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 418), "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony." Knowing the truth about anything real is knowing what God knows about it. The truths stated in Christian Science may be used practically in solving the problems of mankind. Proof of this was experienced by a woman who found herself, with health impaired and resources dwindling, struggling with an almost overwhelming sense of unhappiness and depression. This state of affairs continued for some months, and then she decided more earnestly to apply the truth which she had learned in Christian Science. She aroused herself to apply the fact that the man God knows is not limited. She realized, in a degree, that divine Love alone exists where to mortal sense gripping fear seems to be. She began steadfastly to refuse to listen to false suggestions, and to strive to accept only divine facts. It was seen that the divine ideas of health, activity, supply, and happiness are constantly being imparted to the real man by God. She endeavored to reflect and express more of the divine qualities of love, kindness, courage, resourcefulness, and spiritual joy. Peace, supply, and healing came as the inevitable results of this true knowing.

As each one refuses to accept a distorted, unhappy view of his own affairs and those of the world, and replaces these false views with the facts of true being, there will be happier, healthier people, more business activity, more peaceful homes, and a better world.

From the following words of a beloved hymn, we may gain encouragement to press on toward the attainment of such harmony (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 136):

"I love Thy way of freedom, Lord,
To serve Thee is my choice,
In Thy clear light of Truth I rise
And, listening for Thy voice,
I hear Thy promise old and new,
That bids all fear to cease:
My presence still shall go with thee
And I will give thee peace."

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Two Plans for Larger Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAL ZONE—While Congress considers a bill authorizing the expenditure of $277,000,000 for the construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal, two plans for increasing the capacity of the Canal are receiving the most careful consideration as engineers bring their geological tests and surveys to a successful conclusion.

Congress authorized the studies in May of 1936 and made an appropriation for the surveys, actual work on which was commenced in July of 1937. Since that time the tests have continued without interruption.

Two general plans are being given careful consideration and these plans now appear to offer the best solutions of the problems involved. The first plan calls for the construction of a third set of locks, much larger in size than the existing ones, of either two or three lifts on each side of the Isthmus and the maintenance of the present summit level of the Canal.

The second plan necessitates the construction of a third set of large locks, and at the same time the raising of the summit level of the Canal five feet in order to avoid the necessity of further deepening of the Canal channel for vessels of greater draft. This plan also requires the provision of an additional storage of water in Gatun Lake to meet the demands for water for the increased number of lockages anticipated.

The popular impression generally has been held that a third set of locks would be placed alongside—or parallel to—the present locks. Although this plan has not been dismissed, studies to date indicate that it would be more desirable to have the new locks situated elsewhere than next to the present locks, thus securing many of the advantages afforded by two canals.

Prime need for a new set of locks is as a defense measure—the providing of the United States Navy Fleet with by-passes in case an enemy should succeed in disabling the existing locks.

The second plan of construction, that which involves the raising of Gatun Lake level at least five feet to provide a deeper channel for ships of unusual draft and to increase the amount of water available for lockages, has several alternatives from which selection may be made primarily on the basis of cost.

The deeper channels required could be obtained when needed merely by dredging to deepen the bottoms of existing cuts. In this case, the sills of the new locks would be set at depths corresponding to the ultimate depths of the channels. Raising the elevation of Gatun Lake is limited by the present lock walls and the necessity for elevations of extensive dikes along the lake shores. It is acceded that it would be too expensive to adapt these present formations to a higher lake level.

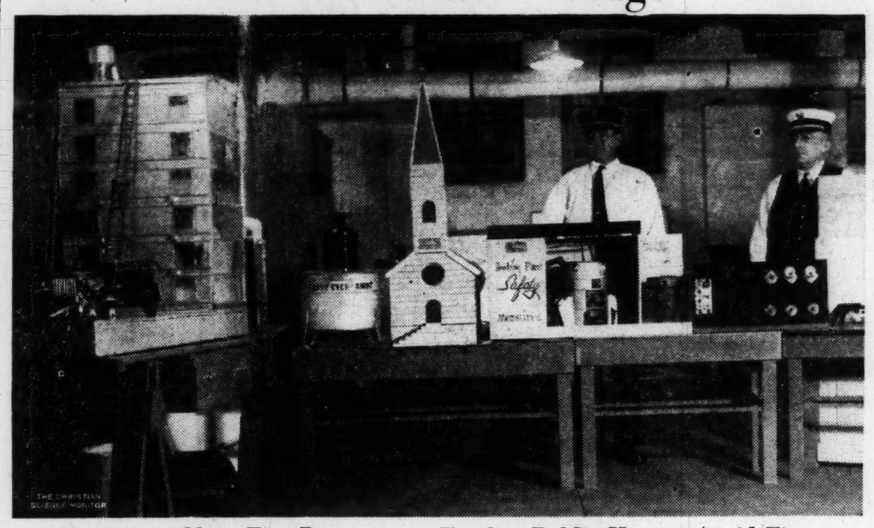
One of the vital considerations for an enlarged canal will be that of sufficient water supply. An enormous amount of water is used in lockages, as each lockage up or down from Gatun Lake requires one lock-full of water in addition to which there is considerable loss by leakage and much more by evaporation. Leakage and evaporation may amount to more than four feet annually on the Gatun Lake level.

After all uses and losses of water from Gatun Lake have been deducted, there must still be a sufficient depth of water for navigation during the dry season. The great demands of water make it imperative for engineers to forestall any possibility of a shortage of water when the Canal's capacity is increased. To meet these demands provision must be made for a very large capacity for impounding flood waters for use in the dry season.

Most favored of the two plans is that which would increase the capacity of the Canal by additional flights of locks at each end of the Canal in the general vicinity of the existing locks but not immediately adjacent to them. The only usable method for providing ample water supply would be that which would be the least expensive.

Naturally the new locks would be much larger than the existing sets and would embody the most recent advances in lock construction.

Fire Prevention Village



Cincinnati, Ohio, Fire Department Teaches Public How to Avoid Fires

The model village, various types of heating equipment, electrical wiring, and firefighting apparatus are shown. The fire ladder is leaning against a "factory."

Fire Capt. John Dann (left) and Fire Marshal L. G. Schraffenberger (right) are shown as they demonstrate the exhibit.

Peoples of Pacific United In Glass House Murals at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Pacific House, a centrally located, glass-walled, building, is the center of official relationship, as well as of cultural activity, for every nation in the Pacific Ocean area represented here at the Golden Gate International Exposition; and a move is under way to insure an institution of like sort for San Francisco after the Fair closes. The present temporary building was put up at a cost of $100,000; and its murals, its library, its terra-cotta fountain (30 by 47 feet) and its furniture will all be transferred to permanent quarters, when the time comes for selecting a location in the City and quitting the Island.

Pacific House, according to Philip N. Youtz, the Director, lets through its wide glass portals daily nearly one half the visitors attending the Fair. Its point of especial attraction is a glazed and colored fountain-diorama, by Antonio Sotomayor, representing the whole Pacific Ocean area. The fountain, comprising 360 pieces, each designed and cast separately, forms a geographical picture of land and sea from near the North Pole to the South Pole.

Pacific House, construction of which was visualized by William Merchant, member of the Architectural Commission of the Fair, stands in the middle of the "Pacific Basin," a small lake in the middle of the Island, around which are placed exhibits from Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Jahore, Netherlands Indies, French Indo China, Hawaii, and South American countries.

There is always something doing at Pacific House apart from the large crowds that quietly move in and out studying the four brilliantly colored murals, "Economies of the Pacific," "Peoples of the Pacific," "Flora and Fauna of the Pacific," and "Art Forms of the Pacific." The principal artist, Miguel Covarrubias, and his associate, Antonio Ruiz, are Mexicans.

High over the center of the glass-enclosed building appears a map in colored glass by Edgar Dorsey Taylor, that marks with bright red paths against a blue sea background the trade routes of the Pacific. It is a particularly effective display at night. Passers-by cannot help seeing it through the glass walls of Pacific House.

Fire Prevention: Toy Village Shows How

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—No playroom filled with doll houses and toys ever looked more tempting than the unique training layout just completed in the basement of this City's central firehouse for teaching fire prevention to firemen and the public.

Designed and assembled by Marshals Louis G. Schraffenberger and Leo J. Kuhn this layout includes models of a residence, a church, an ultra-modern store building, a factory, all types of firefighting equipment in miniature, and a host of gadgets to demonstrate methods to overcome fire hazards.

The miniature residence is a three-foot high, story and a half building with basement, completely furnished. It shows 72 different fire hazards all the way from pin hole leaks in the furnace pipes to defects in the chimney and wiring near the roof. Cross sections of wall and floor construction illustrate how to get at fires with the least damage and most effectiveness.

The other miniature structures show every conceivable variety of fire hazard and how to meet them based on many years of research on the part of these two fire marshals in prevention of fires and meeting them when they occur.

"We will use this equipment not only in the instruction of our own men but we will take parts of it around the City to civic clubs and schools to demonstrate our talks on fire prevention," explained Marshal Kuhn. "We have found models particularly effective in fire prevention work because they so clearly illustrate the points we are trying to make. Models tell the story better than a long lecture, a movie, or pictures. We can manipulate them to demonstrate anything we wish. Then, too, when our studies reveal new ways to overcome fire hazards or hazards that we never had run into, we can add them immediately to our layout."

Canada Ratifies U. S. Trade Treaty

OTTAWA (CP)—Ratification of the Canada-United States trade agreement, signed last Nov. 17, was voted by the House of Commons, 158 to 32, March 29.

The greater part of the agreement has been in effect since Jan. 1, replacing a similar trade pact negotiated in 1935.

The vote was demanded by Government supporters after weeks of debate. The 32 dissenters were all Conservatives.

Parliamentary approval had been foreshadowed by adoption of a preliminary resolution and consideration of the tariff changes, item by item, in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Alaska-to-Argentina Road Moves Ahead in Many Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Added impetus to the International Pacific Highway eventually linking Alaska with Argentina is reported by the Automobile Club of Southern California, following a meeting of highway experts of the United States, Central and South America at the Third Pan-American Highway Congress at Santiago, Chile, in January.

As relayed by the local club which has been championing the international system for many years, action included:

Estimates that $78,308,000 would construct the link between Mexico City and Panama. This figure was based upon surveys initiated by the Pan-American Federation and made jointly by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and engineers of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; engineers of Mexico and El Salvador determined costs for their countries.

Announcement of a plan to complete the highway from Mexico City to the Guatemalan border, a distance of slightly more than 1,000 miles; Mexican engineers estimate the cost at $22,709,000.

Estimates for completing the remaining section through Central America: Guatemala, $13,803,000; El Salvador, $4,293,000; Honduras, $4,375,000; Nicaragua, $8,418,000; Costa Rica $12,427,000; and Panama, $12,283,000; the international finance committee requested the Central American governments to examine the cost figures and submit their observations before Feb. 1, 1940.

Suggestion by the committee that South American countries should conduct surveys to determine the route to be followed through each country and adopt a common official agreement on these roads which will constitute a part of the international system.

U. S. Capital for Road?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—United States capital is considered most logical for financing Latin American sections of the Pan American Highway, if any countries need such assistance, a point stressed by the Pan American Roads Congress which met here.

The Congress, presided over by Don Francisco Mardones, was the third of such continental conferences. The first convened in Buenos Aires in 1925 and the second in Rio de Janeiro in 1929.

Such loans, at low interest, it was suggested, might be cancelled by contracting countries with a tax on automobile sales which, it was contended, would principally benefit the United States.

A central fund with an all-American participation was proposed by Mexico and seconded by Bolivia. Mexico let it be understood that only those requiring money—new countries—would join this Fund.

The Bolivian plan was approved however. A final modification provided that those countries desiring to do so may finance their sections by means of loans in the United States.

The Congress asked that governments give preference to the construction within their territories, so that inauguration of the highway could be made Oct. 12, 1942, 450th anniversary of the visit to America by Columbus.

The name of San Martin (a leader of South American independence) was favored for part of the highway and that of Cristobal Colón (Christopher Columbus) to a stretch farther north. Special milestones were also urged.

Although the Pan American Highway was the dominant subject of the Congress, there was sufficient time to study and resolve many other matters—traffic signalling, crossings, tourist facilities, publicity, maintenance, uniformity in traffic rules and nomenclature, exchange of road engineers, speed limits, and safety. Special importance was attached to the establishment of a permanent central committee. The Argentine Government is to take charge of its organization.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

Fish Dealers Boom Trade By Modern Ways

Filleting, freezing and power trawling carry Boston to high rank as national port.

Twenty-five years ago today, the $3,000,000 State-built Boston Fish Pier opened, starting an era of advance in production and distribution for the oldest of industries. A development which has had far reaching effect is the adoption of fillets, the most important, without doubt, since the American people ceased hanging a whole salted cod in the woodshed, to slice off pieces as needed. Under fillets practice, fishing vessels began taking full cargoes of ice out of Boston, to keep fish fresh until they could race back to market. Previously they took cargoes of salt, spending months on the Banks, and salting down their catch day by day.

The change necessitated marketing in a locality carrying outlets, and Boston became the largest fish port in the United States. The change also necessitated more fishing boats, and large sums were invested in construction.

Old T Wharf, which had housed the Boston fishing industry from 1884, became inadequate, with the result that the State, in conjunction with wholesale dealers, built a pier nearly 12 times as large. At the head of the pier a cold storage and freezing plant was erected. The plant can produce 425 tons of ice a day and its storage capacity is 15,000,000 pounds of fish. It delivers crushed ice by a roof railway, dropping it through chutes, to the various stores.

T Wharf Holds On

Yet the severing of the ties that bound the fish trade to T Wharf was not accomplished without temerity on the part of some of the dealers. T Wharf was centrally located, they pointed out. It was well known and it was a going concern. Fondness for the historic old pier was pronounced; and sure enough, shortly after the new pier was taken over, a company was formed to revive the fish business on T Wharf. A total of about $30,000 was spent, special attention being devoted to sanitation. New wood and cement floors were laid in the "stalls," of which there were 30.

Promoters of the plan were known as the Producers Fish Co., capitalized at $50,000, with J. L. Richards, President; Oliver S. Hayward, Treasurer; and Sylvester M. Whalen, Secretary. The T Wharf Supply and Rental Co. was formed to sublease stores to tenants, and the wharf was officially opened as a fish pier on Feb. 8, 1915. In April, 1916, the Producers Fish Co. was reorganized and Mr. Hayward became the President. Barely a year later the United States entered the World War, and fishing vessels were taken over for mine sweepers. Other changes came to the fish trade, and T Wharf gradually became the Greenwich Village of Boston, with tea rooms springing up where fish stores once were, and apartments being fashioned out of former fish lofts.

In the modern period, methods of fishing, type of vessels used, and methods of preparing fish for marketing, have undergone revolutionary changes. It has been a transition from the days of the sailing vessels, when a forest of masts surrounded T Wharf, to the sturdy steam or Diesel vessels of today. It has made fewer boats produce more fish. It has brought the trawl and dragnet into prominence, where hand lines, with baited hooks every 18 inches, were once used alevery 18 inches, were once used.

Processing Started

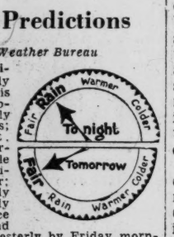
In 1920, a Boston dealer conceived the idea of marketing fish in a new way: that is, cutting the sides away from the bones, after the fish had been cleaned. This left two practically boneless pieces of fish. The idea took, and was widely copied. Today there is relatively little fish sold that is not processed in some form.

In 1921, about 50,000 pound of fillets reached the market. In 1929 it was 70,000,000 pounds. The present yearly production is close to 100,000,000 pounds. At old T Wharf, an average annual haul was valued at $2,500,000. It now stands at $8,500,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally rainy weather this afternoon and tonight, probably heavy at times; warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 30's; Friday becoming fair; increasing easterly winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast, and shifting to northwesterly by Friday morning.



Maine and New Hampshire: Heavy rain tonight probably ending Friday morning and warmer tonight.

Vermont: Rain this afternoon and night. Friday generally fair and slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Heavy rain this afternoon and night and warmer tonight. Friday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong easterly winds reaching gale force this afternoon and becoming northwest over south portion tonight and over north portion late tonight or Friday morning and overcast weather with rain tonight. Friday broken clouds preceded by rain over extreme north portion.

Official Temperatures

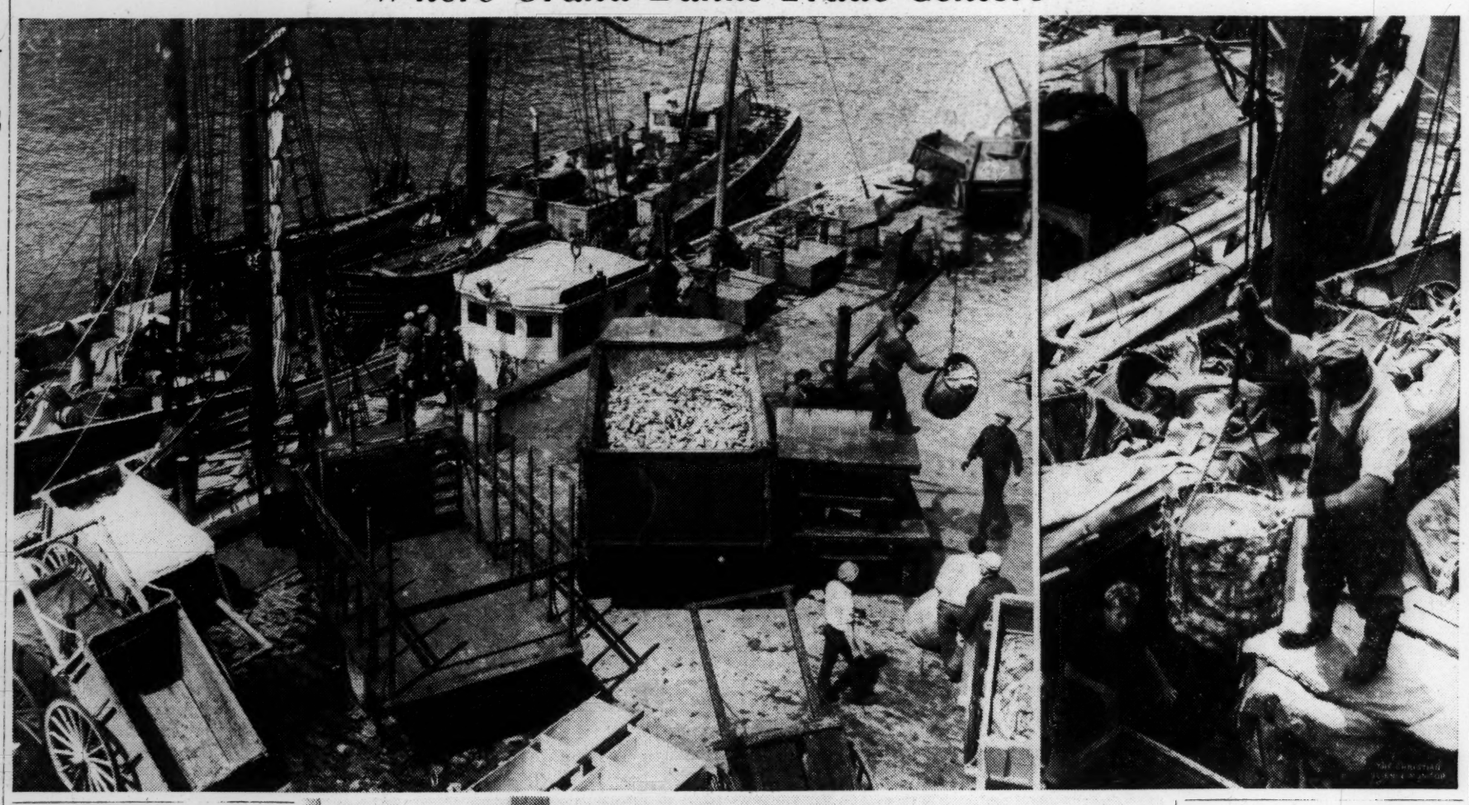
	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	30	Minneapolis	32	—
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	42	32	New York	38	34
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	50	44
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	40	36
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	36	36
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	74	64	Washington	42	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 30.
B—Minimum, March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:03 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 7:26 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:36 p. m.

Where Grand Banks Trade Centers



By a Staff Photographer; Keystone

New England in the U. S. Food Scheme

Upper left: A moment in the handling of a 300,000,000-pound yearly catch. Upper right: Hoisting from the hold. Lower: Boston Fish Pier.

Long Urges Plan For Registration Of Autos April 1

More than $1,500,000 in additional gasoline tax revenue would be realized in Massachusetts if the registration date for automobiles were changed from Jan. 1 to April 1, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, told the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today.

Commissioner Long annually appears before the Committee in support of this legislation. This year he had amended his bill to meet objections from insurance interests and from local tax collectors.

His amendment would make compulsory insurance run from April 1 to March 31, as is proposed in regard to the registration. Furthermore, it would change the period for assessment of auto excise taxes so that they would run concurrently with the proposed registration.

Mr. Long said that numerous people put their cars up before the winter because the present registration date comes just following the Christmas period. He said at least 15 per cent more motorists would drive their cars during the winter if the April 1 registration date is adopted. This situation, he stated, would aid small industries such as gasoline stations and auto repair and accessory shops by giving them more business during the winter months.

John W. Downs, Legislative Counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, despite the Long amendment, continued his annual opposition to registration date changes. He argued that insurance companies would face a three-months delay in checking up automobile accident cases if all automobiles were registered on April 1.

Mr. Downs explained that now there is a two-months delay on Jan. 1 registration because the Registry of Motor Vehicles records are behind that far. In addition, another month's delay is experienced after April 1. He added that if these two periods were lumped together after April 1, the insurance companies would face an almost impossible situation during some of the best driving months of the year.

The legislation was supported by Sidney S. Loesecke, representing the Automobile Legal Association.

Auto Inspection Begins on April 1

Compulsory inspection of motor vehicles begins April 1, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, warned today. Although the motorist has the entire month of April during which to get his sticker the Registrar declared that "no person has a right to have his car on the highway at any time during the month of April or at any other time without having his brakes, lights and other equipment in safe condition."

Beginning April 17, the Registrar declared, all the inspectors who can be spared will be on the highways to stop all automobiles not showing windshield stickers. They will inspect those cars and if any are considered unsafe because of bad equipment, the plates will be taken away immediately and the owners will lose the use of their cars for a number of days.

Inspection this year is one month earlier than in former years as a result of the State Public Works Commission's decision to make the intervals between the semi-annual inspections equal.

Rare Golden Haddock In Trawler's Catch

When the Boston trawler Gale arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today with a catch of groundfish, Capt. Charles Coffin, skipper of the vessel, displayed a golden haddock, an unusual species and very seldom seen at the Pier.

Weighing eight pounds and measuring 18 inches in length, the fish probably will be sold for exhibition purposes.

It was distinguished from an ordinary haddock by a golden hue of its scales. Several days ago the haddock was brought up in the trawl off Browns Bank.

Houses Rebuilt After Blowdown and Washout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30—Connecticut's shore resorts, smashed by last September's hurricane and tidal wave, are being rebuilt. From New Haven to Stonington there is a building boom along the beaches of Long Island Sound.

Mrs. Ida J. Ketchen, chairman of the Zoning Commission of Old Saybrook, gives figures that illustrate what is going on. Since November, says this shore-town official, building permits totaling $104,054 have been issued in Old Saybrook, equivalent to half the total damage in the storm.

One permit issued was for a brick colonial house, to be built by Katharine Hepburn, the actress. Miss Hepburn will build on the Fenwick property where her cottage was destroyed last fall.

While most of the shore reconstruction is being done by private owners, the public will share also in the benefits of improved beach facilities. At Hammonasset State Park, new roads, new walks and new pavilions are being built. At Ocean Beach, near New London, a city park is being laid out to replace private cottages. There will be more and better public beaches than there were before the storm.

* * *

License to Last

Connecticut motorists, paying their $3 fees for renewal of drivers' licenses this month, are getting their first view of the new "permanent" drivers' license devised by Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor. The license is an aluminum plate, of a size that will fit in a pocketbook. On the aluminum the name, birth date, and height of the operator are stamped. A slip of paper which slides into holders on the back of the aluminum plate gives the driver's signature and his address.

Colonel Connor claims a saving, once the aluminum plates have been issued, of $25,000 to $40,000 a year. All that will be replaced in future is the slip of paper on the back of the license, and this will be filled out by the operator himself.

"Permanent" licenses follow successful use of "permanent" registration plates on automobiles, also made of aluminum and intended to last five years.

* * *

"Clean" Industry

Liquor sellers and organized drys stood shoulder to shoulder at a hearing of the General Assembly Judiciary Committee on Liquor Law Amendments. The Rev. E. C. Prettyman, Superintendent of the Connecticut Temperance Foundation, backed bills proposed by package store owners to restrict the extension of credit by wholesale liquor firms to retailers, to limit the number of liquor licenses on a population basis, and to restrict liquor advertising. Mr. Prettyman said his organization was opposed to liquor traffic in all its forms, but when the industry "tries to clean itself up we are in favor of it."

The Week in Connecticut

Fifth Stories Take Notice

All office buildings, department stores and hotels in Boston having more than five stories will be without water above the fifth story from 5 p. m. on Saturday until 8 a. m. next Tuesday, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

The reduction in water pressure for all of downtown Boston northeast of West Newton Street will be necessary while a new 42-inch steel main laid in Huntington Avenue is connected at two points with the present main, Mr. Hyland said.

The Commissioner urged those in downtown Boston on Sunday and Monday to conserve water wherever possible, and suggested that large buildings wishing to maintain pressure above the fifth floor might install booster pumps temporarily. The city will install such a pump at the Carney Hospital, he said.

The supply of water for fire protection will be undiminished, for this is in separate mains, he pointed out.

Prosperity Talk Planned

Walter von Tresckow, President of Young and Ottley, Inc., of New York, will be guest speaker at the financial day luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, Tuesday, April 4. His subject will be, "What Chance Prosperity?" Mr. Tresckow will be introduced by Frank A. Groves, President of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England.

Vanderbilt Board Sets to Work On New Truck Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Gov. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and his board of State and Federal officials went into conference with striking truck drivers and commercial haulers today at the Hotel Biltmore hopeful that a subcommittee will draw up a peace agreement which will end the tri-state truck strike which has blocked shipping.

The subcommittee, headed by Carl E. L. Gill, Federal conciliator, and including representatives of the union and another from the Truckmen League, considered a new proposal late yesterday afternoon after it was definitely determined that the original proposal of the Governor's board could not be changed to satisfy the truckmen.

The parley which started at 3 p. m. yesterday concluded at 3:30 a. m. today when it was made known that it would be several hours before the new proposal would be ready for cosnideration of the major negotiating committees.

Prior to the opening of the morning session Governor Vanderbilt and officials of labor departments of Connecticut and Massachusetts made it clear they were prepared to hold another marathon session similar to the 25-hour meeting of a week ago to end the conference if necessary.

Striking truck workers were earning their first money today convoying out-of-state trucks through Rhode Island. Fees of $2.60 were being charged for safe conduct.

Trucking company owners also report that the public in general were feeling the first real effects of the controversy. Moving firms say they have hundreds of orders on hand for removals of furniture of persons who desire to take over new tenements on April 1. In most cases the householders cannot be moved and are forced to payment for two houses.

Worcester Plant Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30—One Worcester industry, employing 40 people, has been forced to close because of inability to get raw materials as a result of the truck strike. Managers of several other plants, employing from 50 to 100 people, stated they will be forced to close their plants within a few days unless trucks containing raw materials are permitted to enter the City.

The plant just closed was the Lations Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of suspenders and similar articles.

Another plant, the Elfskin Corporation, manufacturers of imitation fancy leathers, employing 70 people, will have to close down either today or tomorrow officials said today.

Boston and Brazil Ask Quick Shipping Service

Direct shipments of New England produce to Brazil face a handicap sometimes amounting to five weeks, and Brazil's energetic Consul, Ildefonso Falcão, declared today he would like to see something done about it.

So would the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Falcão is assured of the Chamber's mutual interest in improving ship services out of Boston.

Figures tell the story. Direct exports from the Massachusetts Customs District to Brazil amounted to only $56,143 in 1937. Brazil just a year ago decided to send a career Consul to Boston. Formerly there had been only an honorary Consul.

During 1938, exports stepped up to $96,437.

Indirect Routing

Every ton of shoe machinery or shoe findings must lie in the hold from two to five weeks before finally sailing south. The one line operating from Boston to Brazil sails fortnightly. This is the American Republics Line. Its freighters come direct to Boston from South America. On the way back, they load Boston cargo and carry it to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and back to New York before making their final loading for the new trip south.

Because of the direct ship service to Boston by American Republics Line, and four other services, this port unloaded in 1937 goods valued at $5,788,225. The value fell somewhat in 1938, to $4,904,283. Even so, direct imports from Brazil to Boston are still more than five times direct exports.

Dr. Falcão points out that New England sales to Brazil are actually far more substantial than the figures show. Shippers route their goods to New York rather than take the delay.

Friendly Relations Involved

The lack of direct ship lines is viewed by Dr. Falcão as a restrictive influence on Boston's trade relations with Brazil, comparable to the restrictive influence of unequal freight rates to Boston as compared with New York.

More than the trade involved is at stake, for the Consul believes that friendly and increasingly active ties between North and South America have world importance. At the Harvard Student Union tonight Dr. Falcão is to develop this theme. He will discuss the trade and credit arrangements worked out at Washington during the recent visit of Brazil's Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha.

Those accords, with their maximum possible credit of $120,000,000 to Brazil, should strengthen Brazilian-U. S. relations, he feels. He is an ardent advocate of liberalism, and took a prominent part some time ago in a campaign arranged by the Diario de Noticias, liberal daily of Rio de Janeiro. This paper published a series of 24 editions last July, commemorating the independence of the United States. Its slogan ties in with Dr. Falcao's present work for more Boston trade with Brazil: "Buy more from those who buy most from us. The United States is Brazil's best customer."

Plan to Probe Pardons Pushed

Investigation of pardons and paroles granted during the Administration of Gov. Charles F. Hurley seemed probable today, as the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means was preparing to consider a Rules Committee resolve for a seven-member commission, to run down reports that numerous pardons were obtained through political pressure. The order, based on orders filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware and Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, came in consequence of protests against the Hurley pardon of Raymond Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1.

The proposed commission would give attention also to the pardon granted to John S. Tartar, former State Prison lifer, who is now a fugitive from justice, his pardon under parole conditions having been recently revoked.

The investigating group would be made up of three members appointed by the Governor, one Senator, and three Representatives It would have powers to summon witnesses, and to compel production of books and documents of any character having bearing on the pardons and paroles situation. The commission would report before prorogation of the present Legislature.

The Rules Committee was largely swayed in reporting the resolve by unconfirmed reports that politicians and lawyers received money for some of the most criticized releases, including those of Patriarca and Tartar. While the resolve provides for an unlimited investigation as far as the time of the pardons is concerned, thus opening the way to investigation of criticized pardons granted in the administrations of Gov. James M. Curley and of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the chief purpose is the uncovering of any possible wrongdoing in connection with the Hurley pardons.

The task of the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means is to establish the amount the proposed commission should be allowed to spend. The resolve must be approved by the House and Senate before the investigation may be started. It is similar to the measure which brought about the 1930 investigation of the Boston Police department, resulting in the conviction of Oliver B. Garrett, Special Officer.

Prior to the issuance of the Rules Committee resolve, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall confirmed reports that Patriarca recently married the sister of Paul Mandella, executive messenger in the Governor's office. The Governor said he and Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, agreed that the marriage would be good for the pardoned State Prison inmate, who was released during the last few days of the Hurley administration, after having served 84 days of two three-to-five year sentences for armed robbery.

Short Girls Best Balanced

Short girls were found in preliminary tests at Boston University to have better balance than tall girls, Dr. Walter L. Mendenhall of the Physical Education School, disclosed today. Girls wearing high heels have better equilibrium than when they are barefooted, according to tests. And all appear to maintain better balance when standing with the feet separated than in the so-called military position with the heels close together.

The balance of college girls is being tested by Dr. Mendenhall by having them stand—tall or short, spike-heeled, low-heeled or barefooted—under a piece of smoked paper. He then attaches above the head of each a pencil. The girls' balance, or lack of it, under various conditions is traced by the pencil on smoked paper.

The Physical Education Professor said he hesitated to take his preliminary conclusions as final. Expressing skepticism of the apparent value of high heels, he declared:

"What I think really happened was that the girls tested so far were so accustomed to wearing the high heels that they had developed a certain balance. In coming tests, I hope to find a girl who never has worn spike heels and see how she reacts to the test."

Religious Issue Regretted

An attempt of a Democratic legislator to inject the religious issue into Massachusetts politics was assailed this morning by a dozen Senators and Representatives of the same faith as "unwarranted" and "regrettable."

A bill was introduced by Representative Paul J. McCarthy (D) of Somerville calling for a legislative investigation to determine whether religious, racial or political considerations affected appointments and discharges since Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took office last January.

After a lengthy hearing, the Rules Committee, headed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, unanimously rejected the bill.

While only Mr. McCarthy and two private citizens appeared in behalf of the measure, a dozen prominent legislators, a majority of whom were Roman Catholics, opposed it. These legislators defended the appointive record of Governor Saltonstall as tolerant and unbiased and declared Mr McCarthy had made a "great mistake" in injecting such an issue into legislative proceedings.

Among those to censure Mr. McCarthy and defend the Governor was Representative Edward Sirois of Lawrence, assistant Republican floor leader in the House, who pointed out he also is a Roman Catholic.

Hearings on City Budget Open

Hearings on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $38,500,000 budget began today before the City Council Committee on Appropriations, with Councilor Perlie D. Chase, presiding. William M. Prendible, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, spent what was left of the morning's session after various interruptions explaining salary increases in his department, most of which he accounted for as statutory step-rate rises.

Douglass Denies Prison Politics

Charges by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Corrections, that administration of the Boston House of Correction at Deer Island has been marked by negligence and political interference were termed "positive untruths" today by John J. Douglass, City Penal Commissioner.

"From the viciousness of this blast against Deer Island, any man of experience must see an ulterior motive in this report," said Commissioner Douglass, a former Congressman, who is now in charge of Deer Island under the administration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Commissioner Douglass indignantly denied that any officials at City Hall, under the Tobin regime, had interfered with operation of the prison. He also denied that the prisoners lacked clean clothes or that the institution itself was unclean.

Radio Permit Sought

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation applied to the Federal Communications Commission today for a construction permit for a new radio station at Boston, Mass. The applicant is asking for the facilities of Station WAAB of the Yankee Network. The Mayflower Corporation is composed of George R. Dunham, John J. McCann, and Lawrence J. Flynn.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
Character sketches by Ruth Draper, 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30. Last three days.

Wilbur—
"The Importance of Being Earnest," starring Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Last three days.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," featuring E. E. Clive and Reginald Denny. 2, 5:20, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Exeter—
Michael Whalen and Mary Hart in "Mysterious Miss X." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Little Women," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Joan Bennett, and Paul Lukas. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5:50, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Fredric March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." Also "Grand Illusion," starring Jean Gabin and Dita Parlo.

Normandie—
Lew Ayres in "Young Dr. Kildare." Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood, Paul Lukas, and Michael Redgrave.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sylvia Sydney in ". . . One Third of a Nation. Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Devine. Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage." 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:50. Also "Ravel's Bolero," 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:42 a. m., 2:43, 5:42, 8:42.

R. K. O. Boston—
William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Post Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: Lorraine and Rognan, Tommy Trent and the Oxford Boys. 1:25, 5:15, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"Land of Inca Memories," "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time, "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest Newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Great Train Robbery," Robert Benchley in "Hot to Sub-let," "Russian Art Treasures," "Music Through the Years."

Scollay and Modern—
"Wife, Husband and Friend," Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:60, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Tailspin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Shirley Ross.

State and Orpheum—
"Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m. 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

University—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert, 2, 6:05, 9:45. Also "The Private Life of Henry VIII," starring Charles Laughton. 3:55, 8.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." Also March of Time's "Background for War." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review." 3:05, 5:55, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Also "Persons in Hiding."

Tremont—
"Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney, Maureen O'Sullivan and Dannie O'Keefe. Also "Naughty Marietta," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," to be shown through Saturday. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

George W. Brown Hall—
Pianoforte recital by Lillian Alberta Rosen, 8:15.

College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—
Recital by Wilhelmina Wagner, concert pianist, 8.

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
"The Inheritors," by Susan Glaspell. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Nor All Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players, together with the Contemporary Dance Group, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Islamic Miniatures by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Charges Fly as Senate Drops The Beano Restriction Bill

Refusal of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday to adopt legislation restricting beano games to two days a week provoked charges and denials that members of the Upper Branch were responsive to the urgings of lobbyists seeking rejection of the bill.

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston made the charges when the Senate by a 17-to-15 vote killed the measure, thus reversing its stand on Monday when the members advanced the measure by an 18-to-17 vote.

The Boston Senator termed the game one of the "worst rackets in the Commonwealth," and said there was "some serious reason" for the shifting of votes by several of his associates.

Senator Chester I. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee said he "deeply resented" his colleague's remarks and entered a denial of having been influenced improperly or lobbied on the bill.

A proposal calling for a constitutional convention to consider a graduated State income tax and abolition of the Governor's Council was also rejected by the Senate. The vote was, 24 to 9.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, sponsor of the bill, said, "We have got to find some method of raising $45,000,000 for public welfare." In reply to the opposition, which said the proposal would incur "unnecessary expense," Senator Nicholson asked, "Why talk of expense when the people's liberties are at stake?"

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives accepted, without debate, several changes asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in the bill authorizing the State Department of Public Utilities to grant a license for a bus line from Fall River to Park Square, Boston. The Governor asked that the bill set up no specific route.

Following in the footsteps of its predecessors of previous years a bill to establish a merit-rating system in place of the present compulsory automobile liability insurance law, received the usual adverse report from the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

Movie Stars and Technicians Are to Lecture at Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Prof. W. Benfield Pressey of the Dartmouth English Department, has spent six months in Hollywood in preparation for Dartmouth's new movie scenario course. And Dartmouth has extensive plans for the development of a new theatrical center.

Professor Pressey went to Hollywood at the suggestion of alumnus Walter Wanger, prominent United Artists producer, who is responsible for the development of the new course and who has offered to furnish prominent Hollywood film-people to lecture on the various phases of movie production before the students taking the new course.

Mr. Wanger has also helped Dartmouth in starting a collection of movie scripts, known as the Irving Thalberg Library of Motion Pictures. These scripts are expected to be of considerable use in instructing students in the various phases of writing movie scripts and producing movies. Professor Pressey points out that the new course is not intended so much to school talent for Hollywood but to encourage elevation of picture standards and provide knowledge of how to improve amateur movie productions.

Dartmouth's proposed dramatic plant would be built on the site of Bissell Hall and it is hoped that it would be used the year round, with the co-operation of the Dramatists Guild of New York. At the present time a drive is under way to raise the necessary funds to provide the plant, which would include an auditorium with seating capacity for 2,750 and a small theater of 500 capacity. The plant would include all the facilities needed for the dramatic and musical activities of the college. As the plans progress, those interested in the movement are investigating the possibilities of broadening the facilities to cover radio as well as the theater.

Jews Plead for Mandate

Jewish legislators and rabbis appeared before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today to favor a proposed resolution opposing nullification by Great Britain of the so-called Balfour Declaration relative to establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Representatives David M. Brackman (R), Harry Kalus (D), and Morris Kritzman (D), all of Boston, spoke strongly in favor of the resolution.

Rabbi Herman Rabinowitz said that there was absolutely no justification for the British plan "to liquidate the mandate" leaving the Jews to defend themselves against the Arabs.

Rabbi Joseph Shubow declared that the Arabs could easily move out of Palestine, with its 10,000 square miles, into some of the 2,000,000 square miles of territory open to them elsewhere.

Mrs. Abbott Epstein, president of the New England Haddassah, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Ralph M. Bass, president of the New England Zionist Region, stated that there are now 450,000 Jews and 900,000 Arabs in Palestine.

Opposition to the resolution was led by Joseph Malouf, Boston attorney and a leading Syrian citizen of the Commonwealth. Zionists and other groups, he asserted, are "foisting propaganda on the United States, based on "half-truths."

It was significant, he added, that 32 nations—including the United States—have not responded to the suggestion that they should throw open their own doors to Jewish refugees from totalitarian states—despite universal sympathy for their plight Previous to the Balfour Declaration. Mr. Malouf stated, 53,000 Jews lived in complete amity with some 900,000 Arabs in Palestine.

Palestine, he asserted, is the ancient home of the Arabs and not of the Jews.

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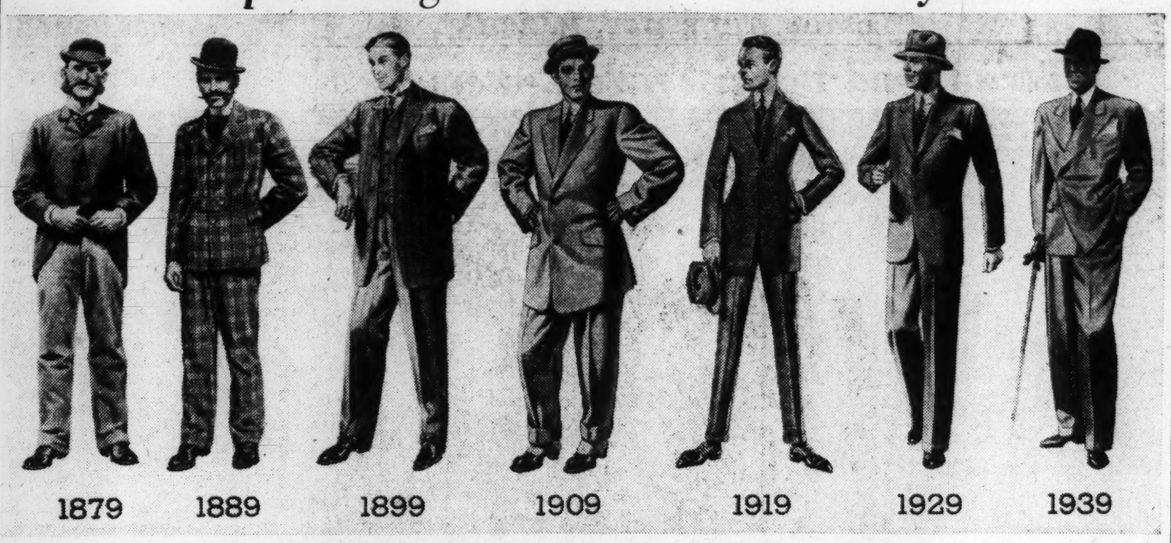

The Vogue Changes but the Three-Piece Suit Remains

From sideburns to stove-pipe pants, the gentleman of 1879 represents the last word in sartorial excellence. So do the other gentlemen who, by ten-year intervals of style, represent the interminable effort to bring change into men's fashions.

New Hampshire Truck Industry Achieves Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has brought about a settlement of differences between the New Hampshire Truck Owners and the Chauffeurs, Teamsters, and Helpers, Local No. 633, over an agreement for 1939, thereby terminating the possibility of a strike.

The agreement covers the entire trucking industry of the State except Nashua, and the wage adjustments are retroactive to Jan. 25, the date the 1938 contract expired.

Under the new agreement, wages for truckmen were established as follows: operators of all truck and semi-trailers weighing five tons or more to be paid 67 cents an hour, an increase of 6½ cents an hour over the 1938 rate; operators of trucks between three and five tons will be paid 61 cents an hour, a raise of 6 cents an hour; operators of trucks under three tons will be paid 55 cents an hour, an increase of 5½ cents an hour; while helpers, platform men, freight handlers, and garage and terminal employees will be paid 50 cents an hour instead of 44 cents. The basic work week has been cut from 54 to 48 hours, but time and a half for overtime does not start until after 54 hours.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration includes Karl E. Dowd of Nashua, chairman; Walter F. Duffy of Franklin, and Karl Merrill of Hudson.

The terms of the settlement mark a victory for the drivers, as operators had agreed to sign a 1939 contract on the basis of the 1938 agreement, while drivers held out for wage increases and a shorter work week. The wage increase was the chief gain.

Boys' Club Head To Head Welfare

The appointment of David W. Armstrong, executive director of the Boys Club of Worcester, as State Commissioner of Public Welfare was submitted to the Executive Council today by Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Armstrong will succeed Walter V. McCarthy, who resigned last week following the submission to the Governor by Prof. William Haber of Michigan University, of a report stating that "waste and inefficiency" were prevalent in the department. The Haber survey had been requested by the Governor.

Mr. McCarthy is to assist Mr. Armstrong in reorganization of the department and will later receive a position in it. Although the position pays $7,000 a year, Mr. Armstrong has announced that he will serve without compensation.

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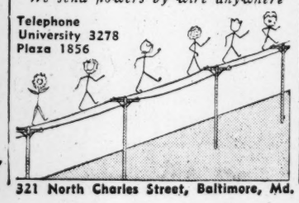

321 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Coat, Pants, Vest Remain But How They Change!

Men's styles don't change!

If you think that old saw holds, dig out grandpa's spring finery of 1879 and join the Easter parade on the avenue. What the generalization about men's styles really means is that men's purple and fine linen continues to be bounded by two-legged pants, vest and coat, the style experts taking what liberties they can with these three items, plus the natural desire for a change on the part of the customer.

Men's styles do not change as rapidly, or as radically as women's dress but they certainly vary through the years as the accompanying illustration, taken from Richman Brothers' style catalogue, shows.

Richman Brothers Co., clothes makers, are celebrating their 60th anniversary this year, and the fashion figures are being used to disprove the oft-heard error that men's clothes do not progress with the times.

As explained by M. J. White, manager of Richman's Boston store, style changes in men's clothes are more subtle, and therefore not quite so noticeable as in women's garments. However, a comparison of men's present day styles with those of previous years, as in the above fashion figures, clearly illustrates the great progress that has taken place in men's apparel during the last three generations.

The most noticeable feature of the transition in men's clothing is the trend toward more athletic, or more streamlined appearance; also, the combination of "functional design," as the engineers call it, with improved appearance. Functional design, of course, refers to style changes that are at once serviceable as well as good to look at.

State Aid Sought For Relief Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 30—The conviction is growing among town and city officials in Hillsborough County that the State should assume part of the financial responsibility for direct relief.

This move is precipitated by the fact that officials of Hillsborough County have decided that the County cannot continue to finance relief by bond issues but must meet this expense out of current revenue. And this revenue must come from the County tax against the cities and towns that it contains. This brings local officials face to face with the financial problem of relief and the prospect that it will be reflected in an increased tax rate in the communities in the county.

Actually the problem dates back several years to the time when Gov. Francis P. Murphy made it clear that relief should be considered as a regular item of governmental expense to be met out of current revenues, and suggested State administration of relief with State financial participation. Local relief officials rose practically as a unit against the move and in the end the State adopted a policy of gradually tapering off its participation in regular direct relief to the point where it was terminated altogether more than a year ago.

Red Cross Easter Baskets

The Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross will exhibit hundreds of Easter baskets made by Boston school children at the Chapter headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The baskets later will be distributed by the Junior Red Cross.

Protests Heard To Racetrack For Dogs at Lakeville

Protests against the proposed establishment of a dog racetrack at Lakeville, Mass., were heard last night by the State Racing Commission at a public hearing in the Town Hall. About 250 persons attended, of whom several spoke in opposition to the track and several in favor of it.

The application of Samoset amusements, Inc., to hold racing at Lakeville from May 1 to Aug. 14 is the only application pending before the Commission for dog racing. Existing tracks at Revere and Dighton already have been licensed to operate again this year.

Efforts of dog racing interests to obtain permission of local officials to set up another track in Eastern Massachusetts have failed in Boston and six other communities, but were successful in Lakeville. Final decision on the Lakeville proposal now rests with the Commission.

Civic and Labor Groups Oppose Cuts in WPA

Representatives of civic and labor groups appeared before the House Committee on Rules today to favor a proposal to memorialize Congress against voting additional curtailment of WPA activities throughout the nation.

Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent of the City of Boston, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, said the proposed cut in the WPA rolls would place an additional 4,800 persons on the city's welfare rolls. He said the Mayor was interested not solely on account of the persons needing employment but in the interest of the taxpayers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Rep. Hoffman	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Studio speaker	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"The Changing World"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Polack's Orch.	"The Changing World"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	**"Parade of Progress";**	**Vallee Hour: Claude**	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **M. Oberon, scenes**	**"Desserts"; drama**	**Rains in "Elgerwand";**	sic"; concert	The Staley Players
8:30 **from "Wuthering**	**Eastman School Sym-**	**Jerry Lester; Cliff Ar-**	**"Standing By America";**	dramatization
8:45 **Heights"; orch.**	**phony Orchestra; How-**	**quette, comedy; orch.**	**Rep. Dies; others**	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	**ard Hanson, conductor.**	**"Good News of 1939";**	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Choir	**V. Bruce, W. Pidgeon**	Concert orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**"America's Town Meet-**	**in "Society Lawver";**	"Curtain Calls"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	**ing"; "Is the South Our**	**Meliza Korjus; comedy**	Bruins-Rangers hockey	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 **"Tune-Up Time";**	**Number One Economic**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Bruins-Rangers hockey	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 **Ray Heatherton;**	**Problem?"**	**Alice Marble; Rudolph**	Bruins-Rangers hockey	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 **W. O'Keefe; orch.**	**"New England Talks It**	**Ganz; Chester Morris;**	Henry James' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	**Over"; forum**	**John Trotter's Orch.**	Henry James' Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Newton School Days"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Hillbilly music
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; or-	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julie Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Mert and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	the Air"	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Down the Mississippi	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Down the Mississippi	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	"News That Hits Home"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Woman's Page"	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Swing at It"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	**Music Appreciation**	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-**	John Agnew, organist	"Classical Album"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	**rosch, conductor**	"Treasures in Melody"	"The Playgoer"
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	**Music Appreciat'n Hour**	Montana Meechy, orch.	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Harvard - Washington**	Sport reports
3:15 Keyboard Concert	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**and Jefferson debate:**	Sport reports
3:30 **Three-Choir Festi-**	"Four of Us"	"The Guiding Light"	**"Government Owner-**	Sport reports
3:45 **val recital**	Weather; news	Pepper Young's Family	**ship of the Railroads"**	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dennison Glee Club	Sport reports
4:30 "Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salute to Bos-	Shirley Hall, songs
4:45 Studio speaker	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	ton	Jack Early; organ
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Folk Singers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	**prano; Ross Graham,**	"20th Century Music"	"On the Beam"
8:30 **Burns and Allen:**	Law Society Forum	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Symphonie Strines with**	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Ray Noble's Orch.**	Law Society Forum	**Orchestra; chorus**	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 **Orson Welles; Ed-**	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	Success Stories; drama-
9:15 **na Ferber; Mar-**	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	tization
9:30 **garet Sullavan in**	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45 **"Show Boat"**	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	ists; quartet; orchestra	Shirley Hall, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Princeton - Georgetown
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	tization	debate; "WPA Funds"
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Sagi Vela, baritone; con-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	cert orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	The Three Peppers
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Christopher Columbus'
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Orchestra

Typical Small City Spends $700,000 on Relief; What Now?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 30—In this little city of 18,000 population, more than $700,000 was spent last year on various forms of charity and relief.

As this sum is estimated at approximately 10 per cent of retail sales for the year, merchants are beginning to wonder what will happen if relief spending is curtailed during the coming months.

They anticipate a sharp decline in purchases by those who may be deprived of WPA checks and an indirect loss through reduced sales of bicycles and other products manufactured here, if any nation-wide reduction in federal relief is made.

Discovery that more than $700,000 was spent here last year came as a distinct shock to many citizens, for the sum compares with a total city budget of about $1,000,000.

The figure of $700,000 includes most of the WPA costs, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, the CCC, soldiers' benefits, and cost of the city welfare department.

It does not include roughly 50 WPA workers employed on projects which are financed through the state rather than the city, and for which no figures are obtainable here. It does not include all of the CCC funds spent in Westfield, nor any of the NYA funds, AAA aid to local farmers, or PWA expenditures—and PWA is building a $227,000 bridge here.

So far no one has ventured to compile total relief and charitable expenditures in the city since the depression began, but figures released a few days ago by the Department of Public Works show that $1,890,702.25 has been spent under CWA, ERA, and WPA alone during the past five years.

The Federal Government has contributed $3.10 for every dollar spent by the city on CWA, ERA, and WPA, and most of the projects undertaken have been of a permanent nature.

Safety Parley Invites Police

The Massachusetts Safety Council, with 25 co-operating organizations, will hold the 18th Annual Massachusetts Safety Conference in the Hotel Statler on April 3 and 4 with 113 delegates taking part in 20 scheduled sessions, according to an announcement today.

Police officials throughout New England have been invited to attend one of the April 3 sessions at which Eliot Ness, Director of Public Safety in Cleveland, Ohio, will speak. It was Mr. Ness who, when in Chicago as chief Federal investigator, developed trucks with ram-type bumpers for battering down doors of prohibition period breweries, according to the Safety Council's announcement.

Another high point of the program will be the staging of "a scene in the heart of the hurricane area" by a detail of the State Police—which will show how last September's emergency was handled.

There will be a fashion show, 'Fashion Dictates Safety," given under the direction of Miss Mary E. Horga of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Delegates from High School senior classes throughout the Commonwealth will join in a session devoted to "Youth at the Wheel of an Automobile."

Much of Juvenile Radio Denounced

ORONO, Maine, March 30 (AP)—Arlyn E. Barnard, manager of the Maine Automobile Association, asserted today that "many of the so-called juvenile programs" on the radio were "downright detrimental" to children.

In an address prepared for a Maine farm and home week program at the State University, Mr. Barnard said he believed nearly three years of safety instruction and story-telling over a Portland station (WCSH) had given him "some knowledge of what children like . . ."

"This constant bombardment . . . that blasts forth from loudspeakers in millions of homes daily," he added, "is not only devoid of sound entertainment, it is actually injurious to its young listeners. It is too bad, for a vast world of time-tested material is available. It, however, is discarded in favor of cheap, crude and quickly ground out trash dressed out with blatant sound effects, from machine guns to screaming ghosts, and labeled 'entertainment for children.'"

Brookline Awaits Town Tax Figure

Brookline taxpayers await with interest announcement of the 1939 tax rate, which is expected to jump from $3 to $5 over the $23.50 rate of last year.

Budget and special appropriations totaling $4,809,033 have been approved by the Town-Meeting assembly, and $112,994 of this sum will be borrowed on permanent loans. Exclusive of this amount will be assessments of the state, county, and Metropolitan District Commission. The State tax for 1939 will represent from $2.50 to $3.87 in the local tax rate as compared with $1.65 for last year.

Assessors on Tuesday had practically completed compilation of the poll tax list and real estate and personal property valuations. Complete information regarding other receipts and assessments which will be known within a few weeks will affect the rate and must be awaited before it is announced officially.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 31

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL, W1XAR

For Friday, March 31

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "A Realistic View of Idealism and an Idealist's View of Realism," Saville R. Davis.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Navigation of Reckoning," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

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GUTMAN'S

New Haven Freight Yard Is Magnet for Rail Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30—With scale-model railroading fast taking a leading place among hobbies, the operation of real railroad systems is attracting more public interest than ever. Much of this interest in New England centers on the seven-mile-long Cedar Hill yard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at New Haven.

It is the largest freight terminal in the northeastern States. Here all freight entering or leaving New England on the New Haven is concentrated, classified according to destination, made up into trains and distributed throughout the country.

Expert railroad operators in central stations control the sorting and making up operations. Electro-pneumatic switches and "retarders" make quick movement possible.

Use of Rail Humps

Keypoints in the classification routine are the westbound and eastbound "humps." These are built-up hills with a single track laid over each of them. The line of cars to be sorted is pushed up the entering side of the hump and the cars uncoupled as they reach the summit. One by one they are set free to coast down the other side—where a system of switches leads to numerous tracks, on each of which trains are made up for different destinations. The grade of the hump is sufficient to send a car rolling to the farthest end of any of these tracks. It is when this speed is more than is necessary that the "retarders" come into play to prevent violent stops against cars already partly filling the tracks.

The westbound and eastbound classification yards each have three retarder control yards. From them operators skilfully control the speed of each car on its brief career of otherwise independent rolling. The retarders are inner rails which can be pressed against the flanges of the wheels with a force ranging from 20 to 1,400 pounds a square inch.

How It Works

Just before each train begins to be broken up at a hump the control tower operators receive a "humping list" by teletype from the central office. From this they set the switches and retarder controls so that each car runs down the right track with just enough speed to couple neatly on to the car ahead of it.

Way bills are delivered to receiving men on each track by pneumatic tubes. There is also a loudspeaker system through which the yardmaster can give additional directions.

At full capacity the eastbound hump can handle up to 3,000 cars a day. The westbound system is equipped to handle 600 more.

Thousands of railroad enthusiasts and students of transportation tour the yards every year and watch the operators at work in the towers.

As it happens, New Haven is also the home of the A. C. Gilbert Company, now the manufacturer of "American Flyer" model railroad equipment—one of the first of such plants to enter the scale-model kit field. Quite a number of hobbyists have built their own humps and retarders already.

Refugee Problem Before Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has told Mrs. Rebecca H. Reyher, of New York, representing the Non-Sectarian Committee for German Refugee Children, which operates under the Wagner-Rogers Bi-Partisan Bill, that although he is sympathetic with their efforts, he has made it a practice not to take a stand on Federal legislation.

"I am generally sympathetic toward assisting the oppressed people of Europe," the Governor declared, "and I have tried to indicate that sympathy by assisting the campaign at Harvard for students to come to that University and by endorsing the campaign to raise funds on a nation-wide basis, regardless of nationality, to help oppressed people throughout the world."

The Wagner-Rogers Bill provides for the immigration of 10,000 German refugee children to this country in 1939 and 1940. The responsibility for the placing of these children in homes of their own faith, since half are Protestant and Roman Catholic and half Jewish, has been assumed by the Non-Sectarian Committee, which has also arranged for the financial guarantees for the maintenance of the refugee children.

New York Teachers: Watch 'Oohs' and 'Aahs'

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York State High School teachers must rid pupils of vowel-slurring and consonant-dropping if graduates are to be "more sociable, intelligent and interesting," believes a State College for Teachers' instructor.

William G. Hardy said that of 411 persons applying for admission to the College last summer he found 35 had habits of voice and speech deficient enough to bar them from admission, 42 more were so defective as to require special clinical work and 265 had poor habits of speech.

Soon to Appear for the Children's Museum

Members of Chinese Cultural Theater Group

Upper shows Tse-Ping Chow, one of leading amateur players of China, in parting scene from "Lady Precious Stream." Below is Miss Virginia Chang and Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, members of the group.

Chinese to Present 'An Evening in Cathay'

One aim of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain is to arouse in the thoughts of its many young visitors an understanding of the peoples of other lands, trusting that by thus beginning with the children, better international friendship may be promoted.

As a part of this plan, the Museum, on the evening of April 14, will present at Jordan Hall members of the Chinese Cultural Theater Group in "An Evening in Cathay"—selections from the classical music, dances and drama of ancient China. The group endeavors to make the meaning of these arts clear to Western peoples without detracting from the beauty of their oriental symbolism. Proceeds from the evening's entertainment will aid the Museum and also China's war refugees.

In America for the first time, the group comes with the approval of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. The company of 11 young men and women have been coached by the distinguished actor Mei Lan-fang, who toured the United States several years ago. They are sponsored by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China and the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

The program which they will present consists of music and selections from the classic drama done in full costume of the conventional theater, and dances which have been carried through 2,000 years of practice and tradition.

Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, leader of the group, as wife of the Counselor of Kwantung Provincial Government, has been engaged in relief work since China's resistance to Japan began. Her interest in the national theater and ancient arts dates back to several years ago when she organized an amateur theater devoted to the classical arts of her homeland.

On the trip to America, Mrs. Tong said, "I felt that by doing this we could not only create a better understanding of Chinese arts and culture in America, but also bring relief to thousands. It takes only 50 cents to save a life in China. We hope that by our efforts we may be of help to the destitute in our country."

Vermont Rail Study Proposed

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 30 (AP)—The Vermont Legislature considered yesterday a gubernatorial plea for an interim study of the railroad taxation problem in the State.

In a special message, Gov. George D. Aiken also announced he had signed a House bill reducing from 1¼ per cent to 1 per cent the tax rate on railroads for the next two years.

"I do not think it wise to fix permanently the railroad tax rate on the basis of the weakest member's ability to pay. The problem involves $35,000 in taxes biennially. If this amount is not paid by the railroads, some other taxpayers must pay it. Therefore, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for an interim study of railroad taxation."

Suggesting the study be made by the newly authorized Railroad Tax Board or Public Service Commission, he added: "Whatever agency is chosen should have the full authority to compel production of all documents, public and private as well as files and records of any State department.

"Railroads should be grateful to the Legislature of 1939 for its co-operation and generous assistance. They ought to welcome a serious and intensive study of their problems by the State."

Annual Book Drive For Sailors to Begin

The American Merchant Marine Association announces Monday, April 3, as the opening date for its annual book drive, when books and magazines will be collected from Boston and surburban homes during the week. Members of the Boston Junior League will send contributions from their temporary headquarters at 841 Boylston Street to the seamen.

Mrs. Richard P. Waters, Chairman of the drive committee, reports that last year more than 13,000 books and 38,000 magazines were collected.

Labor Standards For Women Lifted In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—Mrs. Elisabeth R. Elkins, Administrator of the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, in her biennial report just issued, declares that "in no other state can there be seen greater progress [in raising the standards of working women] than in this State. In the coming two years, with many troublesome problems solved, progress will be even more rapid than in the past."

During the two-year period, 1936-1938, the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor has set up regulations covering women and minors employed in the following fields: laundries, restaurants, clothing, and accessories, hosiery and knit goods, cosmetology, and retail establishments.

Studies have been completed of the shoe and shoe accessories industries as well as the candy making industry, but no further action has been taken on them as yet.

Studies have also been made of the textile industry, hotels, dry cleaning, bakery, wood working, metal working, pipe manufacturing, electrical appliances, and cigar making. Though exempt, the field of domestic labor has been studied, and the two most important fields awaiting study are institutional and clerical work.

"One very gratifying feature of the work of enforcing the minimum wage law," said Mrs. Elkins, "has been the ability of the inspectors and the Administrator to bring about, through education and persuasion, compliance with the law. Hundreds of adjustments of wages have been made and many hundred dollars of back wages due women and minors working in the State have been paid, in most cases through simple persuasion of employers that such adjustments were due under the law. No case has as yet had to be referred to the courts.

"One incidental feature of the work of enforcement has been the task of the inspectors of teaching several hundred small businessmen and not a few big businessmen the legal method of keeping records of the hours worked and wages paid women and minors in their employ. In a surprising number of cases it was found that no records of any sort were maintained. Today this feature of noncompliance with the law is practically unknown."

Cardinals Return

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Three American Cardinals who participated in the election of Pope Pius XII returned today from Rome. First to arrive was William Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, aboard the Italian liner Vulcania. George Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago, and Rodrique Cardinal Villeneuve, of Quebec, were aboard the French liner Normandie, which was to dock later in the day.

By a Staff Photographer

James W. Hook, former President the New England Council.

United Illuminating Selects Hook as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—James W. Hook, former President of the New England Council, and head of the Geometric Tool Company here, has just assumed his new duties as President of the United Illuminating Company. The concern serves New Haven and Bridgeport with electricity.

The directors announced that Mr. Hook's selection followed several months of consideration of leading utilities engineers and executives. Mr. Hook succeeds Albert W. Kraft who recently resigned. Mr. Hook moved to New Haven in 1923 when he acquired control of the tool concern, which manufactures machines for putting screw threads on various products. He previously had been head of a large New York machinery company.

Hurley Appointee Slated for a Cut

Members of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley's official family are faring badly at the hands of the Republican regime of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Following a series of outright discharges of former Hurley office workers, revelation came today that Miss Helen Delay, former private secretary to Governor Hurley for eight years, is slated for a salary slash from $2,900 to $2,000.

Miss Delay was placed in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation as statistician during the closing days of the Hurley administration.

The salary cut order came from Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who stated that the cut has not yet become official and might possibly be avoided.

C. I. O. Begins Member Drive In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 30—The Congress of Industrial Organizations has opened a general campaign to enroll workers in Rhode Island mass production industries, hoping to offset a similar drive reported ready to be started by the American Federation of Labor when the strike of truck drivers has been concluded.

Joseph Mayo, Director of the C. I. O. here, stated that additional labor organizers were in the field and were prepared to invade all fields, especially those of the textile workers, who have shown a leaning towards the Woolen and Worsted Federation, which recently broke away from the C. I. O.

Arrangements for the campaign were completed at a meeting of 100 organizers of the textile, fur, rubber and steel workers, tailors, bakers and longshoremen held at headquarters here Saturday night. Featured among the speakers, who included Michael F. Widman, Jr., New England Regional Director of the C. I. O., was Horace A. Riviere, National Representative of the C. I. O. and for 20 years an active figure among textile workers.

Supper Club Speaker

Gen. Robert E. Wood, recently appointed official adviser on business relations to Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Young Men's Supper Club of Boston, at the Chamber of Commerce Building, tomorrow evening.

Today is somebody's Birthday

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Patrick Seeks Protection for Players in Hub—Bee Outfielder Provides Question

Good Publicity Stunt by Ranger Head

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That master of publicity, Lester Patrick, according to Associated Press dispatches from New York, in collaboration with Col. John Reed Kilpatrick, President of the Madison Square Garden, has requested police protection in the Boston Garden tonight. It sounds ominous; it behooves the curious to see for themselves why police should be needed; and it stirs interest no end.

These two are reported to base their request for protection against the Boston hockey fans. They publicly profess they are fearful the fans here may take action against them as they go to and from the dressing rooms. All ridiculous, of course, but what publicity!

These Rangers were in a dangerous mood entering that fourth game in New York, and well they might have been. They had lost three-straight and were on the brink of elimination. Taking a leaf from the Toronto book of past play-off history, the Rangers tossed their set of hockey rules into the Hudson River and proceeded to manhandle the Bruins, hitting them with everything but the nets and rink boards.

Bruins Took It

They knew Manager Art Ross had ordered his players to stay on the ice and keep away from penalties. They reasoned that if they injected enough roughness into the game without incurring too many penalties they would break up the planned smoothness of the Bruins. With the Bruins' team play gone to seed, the New Yorkers managed to take a game.

Some 16,000 rabid hockey fans will be in the Boston Garden tonight to see how the ever-resourceful Patrick will connive to win this game. The Bruins are not debating their tactics, for they believe they will inflict more punishment to Rangers by chasing them out of the series and out of town than by inflicting physical injury.

There is little doubt in my mind that Rangers will goad and bait the Bruins to do battle apart from hockey. But the locals are too close to advancing into the Stanley Cup final series to take chances, and will stick to hockey. They would like to wind up this series tonight without injury and be ready to meet the winner of the Detroit-Toronto series Sunday or Tuesday.

Leafs Are Favored

The situation right now favors the Toronto Leafs to whip Detroit, and they have had an easy path so far, shutting out Americans twice and beating the Wings 4-1 Tuesday. In all three games the Smythe team went through without a mishap and are likely to be in the best condition of the season for the finals if they eliminate the Detroit club tonight.

Eddie Shore has recovered sufficiently from his facial markings to resume his regular post on the defense. With Shore on the ice the Bruins are one team. Without him they are another. According to other New York reports, President Frank Calder viewed the recent turbulent conditions in the Tuesday game, and was quoted by one scribe as having seen unfair advantage taken of Shore.

Any untoward move made in the direction of Shore tonight could easily turn the game into another flare of riotous proportions. If the Rangers hope to win by easing Shore out of the game, the Bruins could retaliate by putting a little extra pressure and weight on Neil Colville, the secret of 90 per cent of the Ranger offense. Without Neil the Rangers would be just another ball club.

The 2,000 tickets went on sale at nine o'clock this morning . . . Rangers arrived at the Manger last night and were quite confident of winning the game tonight.

Garden Lineup Tonight

(National Hockey League Playoff Game)

Boston Bruins	New York Rangers
Conacher, lw	rw, M. Colville
Cowley, c	c, N. Colville
Hill, rw	lw, Shibicky
Portland, ld	rd, Coulter
Shore, rd	ld, M. Patrick
Brimsek, g	g, Gardiner or Kerr

Bruins Alternates: Schmidt, Dumart, Bauer, Getliffe, Pettinger, Hollett, Hamill, Welland, Crawford, Clapper.
Rangers Alternates: L. Patrick, Smith, Dillon, Hiller, Watson, Hextall, Heller, Pratt, Allen, Carse.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

Scoring and Penalties
Boston Bruins

	G.	A.	Pts.	Min. Pen.
Cowley	3	2	5	0
Hill	2	1	3	2
Conacher	1	2	3	2
Schmidt	3	0	3	0
Hollett	0	2	2	0
Dumart	0	2	2	4
Pettinger	1	0	1	7
Clapper	0	1	1	0
Shore	0	1	1	9
Getliffe	0	1	1	2
Bauer	0	1	1	0
Hamill	0	0	0	4
Welland	0	0	0	0
Crawford	0	0	0	5
Portland	0	0	0	7
Brimsek	0	0	0	0

New York Rangers

	G.	A.	Pts.	Min. Pen.
Shibicky	2	1	3	2
Pratt	1	1	2	11
N. Colville	0	1	1	2
Hiller	1	0	1	5
Watson	0	1	1	5
Heller	0	1	1	4
M. Colville	1	0	1	0
L. Patrick	1	0	1	0
Smith	0	1	1	0
Carse	0	1	1	0
Coulter	0	0	0	4
Hextall	0	0	0	4
Allen	0	0	0	4
M. Patrick	0	0	0	11
Dillon	0	0	0	0
Kerr	0	0	0	0
Gardiner	0	0	0	0

Fencing Results Please Terriers

Boston University's varsity fencing team, which last week completed its first season since the sport was reorganized after a lapse of many years, made a creditable showing in view of the lack of experience of the new squad.

Under Coach Vical, the swordsmen defeated the Duke Sword Club, tied Tufts and lost to Dartmouth. They also hold a default victory over the Boston Y. M. C. A.

In the intercollegiate fencing matches held at Dartmouth, the Terriers won 25½ bouts for a total of 263 points, winding up 11th in epee, 13th in foil, 14th in saber, and placing 13th among the 17 schools entered.

Herbert Sears, captain and manager, was the outstanding fencer on the squad, while the others included Herbert Reines, Philip Hawley, Howard Friedman, William Westcott, Robert Sanborn, Donald Ross, Aaron Bell, Lawrence Dargie, Thomas Hey and Richard Fox.

With the squad predominantly sophomores and juniors, hopes are high for considerable improvement next year.

Resume Hockey Warfare in Fifth Battle

By a Staff Photographer

Left: Mac Colville, capable right winger of the New York Rangers, who scored the goal that tied the game in New York Tuesday and (right) Frankie Brimsek, Minnesota-born Bruin goalie, who has won the Vezina trophy for goalies and yesterday added the Frank Calder trophy as the outstanding rookie for the season.

What to Do With Max West Is Stengel's Big Problem

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 30—There have been numerous times during their tour of the Grapefruit League when certain members of the remodeled Boston Bees played the type of defensive baseball that one might expect in grammar school. Admitting that the practice fields here in Florida, generally speaking, are not exactly billiard tables on the surface, several of the Hub's National Leaguers have booted grounders and misjudged fly balls with alarming regularity, and no doubt Casey Stengel has silently wished that one or two of the boys were back in the bush leagues.

Perhaps one of the chief offenders on the Bee roster is Max West, the powerful 22-year-old Californian who played first base, left field, and right field in his 1938 freshman year under Stengel. Although he batted only .234 in 123 championship games, Maxie drove in some 60 runs and at times amazed his team mates and the critics with a Ruthian punch at the plate. And yet, the husky youngster has looked so terrible in the field this spring, the manager could hardly afford to play him regularly unless he hit better than .400 and batted across five or six runs per game. For often, Maxie lets in that many opposing runs with his outfielding.

What About West?

"Will somebody tell me what I can do with that boy West?" asked Stengel recently, as the big sophomore drove Johnny Cooney to the fence with a 400-foot fly in batting practice. "Look at him hit that ball. He drove in 60 runs last year and didn't even hit .240. But put him up there in a game, with important runs on the bases, and what does he do? He strikes out, or pushes into a double play. And when you put him in the outfield, you don't dare look when they hit a fly out in his direction.

"Maybe he should be playing first base," the manager went on. "Look at the first basemen around the majors—Mize, Gehrig, Greenberg, Foxx, Bonura. What can they do? They can drive the ball a mile. But they can't field can they? The same with West. But how can I play him there when I have Hassett and Fletcher on the club? I couldn't bench them and gamble with Max. The boy practically wasted three years on the Pacific Coast playing for a last-place club, because they didn't know where to play him. And I don't know either.

"However, you can put this down in your notebook—I'll not give up on him," Stengel continued, as West hit another long one close to the fence. "He hit better on the coast than Ted Williams, and the Red Sox are expecting a lot from that kid this year. And Max keeps trying. You've got to give him credit for that. The other team rides him from the bench, but he stays right in that batter's box and keeps swinging. He takes plenty of abuse from me, too. I think he's a cinch to bring in those runs and then he hits one right back at the pitcher. I yell at him more than any one else on this ball club. But I'll keep him. He's one boy I wouldn't sell for any amount. I think he'll make it yet."

Is Stengel Pet

As you can judge by the above conversation, West is one of Stengel's pets. Casey likes the way the youngster steps into a pitch, likes his steel wrists and powerful shoulders. He visions the sophomore as one of the distance hitters of the near future—another Mize or Greenberg. Max sometimes looks as weak at the plate as he does in the outfield, but steady employment would probably make him a .300 hitter in a few weeks. Those pitchers are not fooling him as much now as they were in Bradenton last spring.

As a matter of fact, West hit the ball well during the closing days of the 1938 campaign. From Aug. 20 until the finish of the National League race, Maxie scaled the .300 level. But because of his slow beginning, it would have taken a .500 pace to elevate his seasonal average to the charmed circle.

However, despite West's unimpressive showing in the Grapefruit League—he probably is the biggest single disappointment in the Bee camp this spring—it would not be at all surprising if Stengel planted the boy in right field when the season opens against the lowly Phillies April 18 at National League Field.

Sporting Around the Hub

Mrs. Johnson in N. E. Tennis Final

Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, youthful holder of the United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship, won their way to the final of the New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton today.

Mrs. Johnson, seeded No. 1 and a former N. E. champion, defeated Virginia Ellis of Brookline, seeded No. 4, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Betz, seeded third, beat Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, 15-year-old National Junior Girl Indoor Singles Champion, 6—4, 6—3. The winners play for the title tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sighs of relief greeted the news today that last fall's International Fishermen's Races are finally over. The Bluenose's races, with Capt. Angus Walters of Nova Scotia in command, against the Gertrude L. Thebaud. Capt. Ben Pine of Gloucester in charge, were marked by heated argument throughout—over ballast, courses, and orders for races in light air. The high point came when, after the Bluenose won, the international trophy disappeared for three days and finally turned up in the Boston Home for Little Wanderers. Walters went home, later made statements about going to court for money he claimed was owed him. Today came the announcement that the salty Nova Scotian's claim had been "satisfactorily settled."

♪ ♪ ♪

Lefty Grove came through his first test with flying colors at Sarasota yesterday when he pitched three innings against the Cincinnati Reds and allowed but one hit . . . The Sox, however, lost the ball game 1-0 when Ernie Lombardi, champion batter of the National League, singled in the ninth to drive in Linus Frey from third . . . Over at Lakeland the Bees tried hard, but lost their seventh game by one run, this time to the Detroit Tigers . . . The two clubs got 28 hits for 42 bases in an errorless game . . . It was a new high for hitting in the Grapefruit League this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Christian Science Monitor bowling team today was champion of the Boston Newspaper League for the second straight year. The team, which broke a tie for first with the Boston Daily Record team earlier this week to win the title, also annexed a few other crowns. Allen C. Light's average of 101-plus was the highest for the season; the team's total pinfall was 300 more than any other team's; and the quintet had the highest team single string and highest team total for one night. Bowlers included Carl E. Nordahl, Joseph W. Anderson, Samuel W. Collins, John C. Ward, Ernest W. Erickson, and Elmer W. Woodside. The league banquet will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel April 11, when prizes will be awarded.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Boston Olympics were thinking the series with St. Jerome of Montreal this week end would present no difficulties because the team is in the intermediate class, they should read what the Canadians are doing in the Allan Cup play-downs. Although they have lost two games to the Montreal Royals, the last affair was an 8-7 battle, and according to Montreal papers, if it had not been for penalties, St. Jerome would have won. And the Royals are the boys who eliminated Valleyfield, the club which took five games and lost only one to the O's during the Provincial Hockey League season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Harold Kopp of Northeastern yesterday greeted 24 freshman baseball candidates . . . Battery hopefuls were put to work indoors . . . Out at Boston College, the varsity baseball squad went outside for the first time, and Coach Freddie Maguire began the task of selecting the team to make the southern trip beginning April 12 . . . On another part of Alumni Field, Coach Frank Leahy put his gridiron charges through their first outdoor workout . . . Most impressive sight was the punting of sophomores Bob Jauron, Henry Mazur, and Justin McGowan . . . With snow and rain today, looks as though the boys will have to go back inside.

♪ ♪ ♪

Soccer may be added to the list of Boston University official sports, Athletic Director John M. Harmon has announced. Tennis, crew, sailing, and cross-country have already been added during the past year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Teams from Boston, Providence, Woonsocket, Somerville, Worcester, and Pittsfield, will compete in the annual Y. M. C. A. two-state volley ball championship which will be held in the Huntington Avenue Gymnasium tomorrow afternoon and evening. Boston won in 1936, took a low place in 1937, and placed second last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following tonight's Bruins-Rangers game at Boston Garden, Head Ice-Maker Harry Allen begins his job of making over the ice for the Skating Club's annual Carnival, "Let's Go," which will be presented Friday and Saturday. The skating surface will be painted blue, varying from a dark shade at the rink's edge to white in the center.

G. C.

N. H. Grid Squad Has Strong Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 30—University of New Hampshire's varsity football squad next year will list as one of its members "the strongest man in the state."

He is Stan Poplawski, proud possessor for two years of the 181-pound weight lifting championship in the State. A former Central High School student at Manchester, he captured his first title in 1938 and then went on to defend it successfully a few weeks ago.

Poplawski, a sophomore appearing for the first time in a varsity uniform as a candidate in spring practice, is expected to be among the leading candidates for a starting berth at guard for the Wildcats. His strength is backed by a great deal of speed and a love for the gridiron game.

Tennis Comeback

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Dorothy Round Little, 1937 Wimbledon winner who is trying to stage a comeback after a year and a half absence from the courts, advanced to the semi-finals of the Herga Tennis Tournament today with a 7—5, 16—14 victory over Miss A. J. Wenyon.

Coombs Gets Letter

DURHAM, N. C., March 30 (AP)—Colby College of Waterville, Maine, yesterday paid an athletic debt of 33 years' standing to "John Coombs, class of '06," one-time pitching great of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Before the baseball game between Colby and Duke University, G. F. Loebs, Colby's Director of Athletics, presented a "C" sweater to Coombs, coach of the Duke team.

After some polite speeches, Duke's Blue Devils slaughtered their coach's Alma Mater, 26 to 8.

Sherman Memorial Cup Polo

(Western division) at Chicago: Chicago Shamrocks 16, Detroit Rangers 2.

N. E. Boys' Clubs Strive for Honors

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leading New England Boys' Clubs will vie for championship honors on two fronts this week end, as their swimming teams compete in the Harvard Pool, Cambridge, and their basketball quintets begin tournament play at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown.

For the swimmers this will be their third annual invitation championship. Five of the six New England States will be represented in the competition, which includes six individual events and two relays. The court tournament will bring into play the outstanding fives of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Olneyville Branch of the Providence Boys' Club will be favored to retain its twice-won pool title, with Charlestown the leading threat. Olneyville, however, will be without one of its best swimmers, Harold Stanhope, who is competing in the National A. A. U. championships at Ohio State this week end. Stanhope is the present Big Ten titleholder in the 150-yard backstroke, and the national champion at 1500-meters freestyle.

Individual titleholders who will be back to defend their crowns include John Slab of New Haven in the 100-yard backstroke, Witold Babula, of Olneyville, who holds the record of 54.4s in the 100-yard freestyle, and Tom McGrath of Worcester in the 100-yard breaststroke. McGrath will also try to annex the backstroke championship this year.

An upset may be provided in the meet by the New Haven, Conn., Club, which finished third last year and will be back with the same team. Two clubs will be represented for the first time, including Bristol, Conn., and Manchester, N. H. The Bristol club is present Hartford County champion.

Trials will open Saturday morning at 10 a. m. with the finals scheduled to begin at 2 p. m. Winner of the championship will receive the Henry G. Lapham Trophy.

The basketball tournament gets under way tomorrow night in Charlestown, with 16 teams meeting in first-round games. Second-round games will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and semifinals that evening at 8 p. m. Finals will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Quintets representing Worcester, the defending champion, and Pittsfield are figured to be the strongest teams, while Charlestown, which will be playing on its home court, may put up a stiff argument.

Last year Worcester defeated Bridgeport in the finals by a wide margin, while Pittsfield was put out by one of the best teams in the tourney. The Charlestown outfit was beaten by Worcester by only six points.

Rich Is Well Established In Opinion of the Red Sox

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—Charlie Wagner, right-hand pitcher, and Chet Morgan, outfielder obtained from Detroit, have been released on option to Louisville, Red Sox farm team.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—closing their Florida training season for 1939 with a game here today against the Louisville Colonels, the Boston Red Sox had uncovered one unexpectedly brilliant prospect in Woodrow Wilson Rich, a 22-year-old right-handed pitcher who may do as well in his first season in majors as Jim Bagby did last year.

Rich is the only rookie pitcher slated to stay with the Red Sox this season. Wayman Kerksieck, the only other freshman hurler still with the club, probably will be sent out on option soon after April 1.

With only two years of professional baseball behind him, Rich is a ringer for Grover Cleveland Alexander. "He reminded me of Alexander the first day I saw him in 1936, even though he didn't know how to stand on the mound," said Billy Evans, director of the Sox farm system.

Sidearm Thrower

Standing 6 ft. 2 in. and weighing 185 pounds, Rich has a splendid physique for a hurler. Like Alex the Great, he is a sidearm thrower, and his sinker, which comes in on right-handed hitters, is a bat-breaker. What Joe Cronin likes about him especially is his coolness under fire.

Evans picked up Rich while he was pitching semi-professional games around his home town, Morgantown, N. C. With Clarksdale in the Cotton States League in 1937, Rich won 12, lost 15 games, but last season he won 19, lost 10 games for Little Rock.

Pitched No-Hit Game

"Rich had a hard job breaking in at Little Rock, where they had a veteran staff. It was not until May 28 that he relieved with his team behind 4-0 in the first inning. He pitched shutout ball the rest of the way and won 6-4. That made him, and in three of his first five games he pitched shut outs," related Evans.

The young pitcher's big thrill came early in September at Atlanta, where he hurled a no-hit game against the best team in the league without knowing it until the game was over. Kerksieck, his roommate here, had told him that Atlanta had made a couple of hits in the early innings and Rich believed him. The next day he was bought by the Red Sox.

Monte Weaver adds more erudition to the Red Sox, for he once used to be a teacher of mathematics. . . . Woody Rich has never seen a major league game. . . . Tom Leach of the Bees says that Jim Tabor is going to be one of the best fielding third basemen in the game. Leach used to play third base besides Honus Wagner in Pittsburgh and he scouted Tabor at Little Rock. . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox are scheduled to play their Moultrie farm club in Moultrie, Ga., the first stop on the way home.

Major Letters Awarded Iowa State Wrestlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Nine Iowa State College wrestlers have been awarded major letters. The Cyclone Athletic Council also approved the awarding of 10 freshman numeral sweaters to grapplers.

Only two of the Cyclones who scored 29 points and four individual championships in the Big Six Conference wrestling tournament here are seniors. Royce Cox, West Des Moines, 155-pound Big Six champion, and Guy Henderson, Clearfield, 175-pounder, are the graduating lettermen.

Other Cyclone letter winners include three Big Six champions—Ray Stone, Fort Dodge, 128; Joe Loucks, Cherokee, 165; Howard Buck, Mount Ayr, heavyweight—George Haynes, Mason City, 121; Jack Larson, Fort Dodge, 136; Gene Farrell, Fort Dodge, 145; Sam Linn, Shelby, 165.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League Play-Offs
New York Rangers at Boston.
Toronto at Detroit.

International-American League Play-Offs
Hershey at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Providence.

Motherwell vs. Clyde

GLASGOW, March 30 (CP Cable)—Motherwell has qualified to meet Clyde in the Scottish Football Cup Final, by defeating a weakened Aberdeen team 3-1 in a replayed semifinal contest at Ibrox Park. Recently the teams battled to a 1-1 tie on the same ground.

Optioned Out to Louisville

Charlie Wagner

Red Sox rookie pitcher has been sent to the farm team by Manager Joe Cronin, where he will be worked regularly instead of sitting on the bench with the major club.

Brown Yacht Club Planning Most Active Spring Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—What promises to be the most active spring yachting season Brown University has ever had is in prospect for the Brown Yacht Club this year as the organization announced yesterday its schedule of major events.

Almost every week end has been filled for April and May, and what vacant dates there are will probably be filled soon, according to Russell W. Field, Jr., of Barrington, R. I., new commodore. Interfraternity, interclass and interscholastic competition is being planned as well as intercollegiate regattas.

Frost Biters

Some of Brown's sailors have been in active competition this winter in the frost-bite races off Bristol, R. I., but practice on home waters was begun in earnest last week off the club's new $10,000 boathouse, opened last year. The boathouse is one of the finest in the East and is equipped with every convenience. A fleet of 13 Dyer dinghies has been commissioned.

Brown will meet Boston University in its first dual meet on April 1 or 2, depending upon which date is convenient for the Hub skippers. The next two week ends are open, but the club is negotiating for other collegiate matches.

The season's first major intercollegiate regatta is set for April 22, when Brown will be host to clubs not belonging to the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association. American International, Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, Holy Cross, Middlebury, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Rhode Island State, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Wesleyan and Worcester Tech have been invited.

Morss Trophy

On Saturday, April 29, and on Sunday, April 30, Brown skippers will sail in the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association dinghy championships for the Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy under the auspices of the M. I. T. Nautical Association on the Charles River basin, Cambridge. This event is open to member colleges only—Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, M. I. T., Princeton, Trinity, Tufts, Pennsylvania, U. S. Naval Academy, Williams, and Yale.

Brown's major event on home waters will be the club's semiannual invitation regatta on the Seekonk River on Saturday, May 13, at which member colleges of the I. C. Y. R. A. and invited guest clubs will be eligible to compete for a trophy. The following day there will be a freshman regatta between Dartmouth, Brown, M. I. T. and Harvard, with Brown as host.

Challenge Cup

Sunday, May 14, will see Brown in action at the seventh semiannual Boston Dinghy Club Intercollegiate Challenge Cup Regatta under the auspices of the M. I. T. Nautical Association on the Charles. This will be one of the largest dinghy regattas in New England this season.

A dual meet between Brown and the U. S. Coast Guard Academy in New London is scheduled for May 17 at New London. The following week end Brown expects to be host for an interscholastic dinghy regatta in Providence, on May 20. An invitation has been received from New Hampshire for a dual meet on May 21 at New Hampshire.

Bermuda Plans to Revive Dinghy Racing This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Dinghy racing, long a favorite Bermuda sport, will be revived at St. George's this spring.

Enthusiasts of yesterday will remember the accomplishments of the famous fitted dinghies which made their home port in St. George's Harbor.

The "Victory" and the "H. D. C." will appear again on the famous waterways. "Victory" was built of Bermuda red cedar by the late Mr. Michael Davis and is now owned by a party of eight. The "H. D. C." passed into the hands of Laury Brangman some years ago and is now shared by six others who are busy preparing her for new accomplishments.

The first race for the fitted dinghies, which were formerly so popular in the small-boat class, will be held April 11th in conjunction with the Annual Lifeboat Race in St. George's Harbor. Numerous unfitted dinghies are to be found around the islands so an attempt will be made to bring them together. Hence an "unfitted" race will be included in the revival program for April 11th.

Members of the Committee in charge of the races are James Sylvester, Reeve Smith, Laury Brangman, Harry Roberts and Dudley Spurling.

Hobler Receives Award

PRINCETON, N. J., (AP)—Edward W. Hobler of Stamford, Conn., star guard of the Princeton University basketball team during the past season, has been awarded the B. F. Bunn Trophy, given annually to the player who "has contributed the most to basketball through sportsmanship, play and influence."

Hobler, ninth high scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, is President of the senior class.

Hole-in-One Club

HOBART, Australia (AP)—Peter Toogood, aged eight, is the latest recruit to the hole-in-one club. Using one of a special set of small clubs made for him, he played 110 yards from the hole and the ball rolled into the cup.

Iowa Team Will Meet Nines From Eight States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Eight States will provide 13 different opponents of the University of Iowa's baseball team during the playing of the 25-game schedule.

Beginning April 3 against Millsaps College of Jackson, Miss., 15 of the first 17 games will occur on opponents' diamonds.

But home fans will have their chance to see the title-defending Hawkeyes in action for the last eight games are scheduled for the Iowa field between May 12 and June 3.

The southern trip will include seven games, a dozen will be played in the Big Ten campaign, half at home; and Iowa also will play two games with Notre Dame and three with Luther.

Shamrock V

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's Cup challenger, Shamrock V, has been purchased by an English woman living in Italy, and will be converted into an auxiliary motor yacht.

2832 grocery retailers advertise in The Christian Science Monitor for one reason—RESULTS. These retailers—the corner store, the large market, the grocery chain—know that the Monitor sells goods! One of them writes: "I have found that the customers who read this (Monitor) advertising and who trade with me on account of it are good, steady customers . . . the kind . . . I like to have."

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

'Puck Gigantic' in Tropical Ice Gardens—Elis and Cadets to Ride in Title Battle

California Hockey Has Its Climax April 8

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California intercollegiate ice hockey has a tentative climax set for April 8, when Trojans of the University of Southern California as Pacific Coast champions meet their perennial challenger (and 1938 coast champion), Loyola University of Los Angeles. The two played the best game ever seen in these parts, 70 scoreless minutes on March 25-26 (the two overtime periods required play to extend into Sunday morning).

Because of this tie, which was almost expected, the extra game has been scheduled, and only upsets meanwhile can detract from the "puck gigantic" on April 8 at the common-home arena, Tropical Ice Gardens at Westwood (of all places, the front yard of U. C. L. A.).

Runnerup Last Season

Over the year-end at Yosemite, the Trojans won the 1939 Pacific Coast title, having been runner-up to Loyola last year. So far, in California Association play following the annual Yosemite meet, each team has won six games, lost 1, and tied two (each other). Loyola has scored 28 and had nine scored on; S. C. has scored 40, but has yielded 12. Loyola has lost only to S. C., while S. C. five's loss was inflicted by Hollywood Athletic Club, made up mostly of ex-Trojans who are still amateur. Other teams in the league are Cal and U. C. L. A., each with only one win to its credit. Hollywood has won three, lost four and tied one. The April 1 doubleheader finds the ex-Trojans out to knock Loyola out of the running, while the regular Trojans take on U. C. L. A.

The March 25 game has the fans still talking. Those 7,500 who jammed the outdoor Gardens to see the latest "major" sport to take hold here, point out the cleanness of collegiate hockey. This most crucial game was heralded as the cleanest in the whole campaign—only four penalties for Loyola and nine for the Trojans, and no injuries.

This showing for Loyola is a distinct credit to its new coach, Bob Myre, a player under Tom Leib who this season let go his hockey duties along with his other connections with Loyola, including that of football coach.

Stanford showed old form in overrunning the Bruins 109 1-3 to 21 2-3, a track and field meet to the Bruins and ring-around-the-rosy to Stanford. All eyes were on Clyde Jeffry, the new sprinter for the Indians. He managed to take both short sprints and did his chore in the relay; but it was obvious the Riverside jaysee transfer was using the meet for experimenting with starts. Strange to behold, his start showed him the slowest of great sprinters yet seen. He begins with a half-crouch, half stand, with his right hand touching the ground and his left doubled up under his chest. For the first few strides he runs with his hands clenched together as if he were shaking hands with himself. By the time he begins the orthodox running, he is behind the field, and it was a mediocre field that March 25. His times for the century and furlong were 10s, and 21.6s., respectively.

The Bruins, giving as unfortunate an exhibition as was ever seen by a school whose athletics are "crimped" by scholastic demands, were blanked in six events, won only the broad jump, and fell down in the only two events which they were supposed to have in hand, the javelin and vault.

Discus Record

Probably the only notable mark of the afternoon was the meet record in the discus set by that veteran

Model of Tropical Ice Gardens, Westwood, California

Indian, Pete Zagar, with a toss of 162ft. 4¼in. Woodrow Wilson Strode, the Bruins great all-around Negro, was out of the meet on injuries, so his weight was missed; two Indians took his shot-put event, Dave Anderson getting 52ft. 2¼in., and William Wohle getting 51ft. ½in.

Lacefield Lost

Saddest blow of the decade to Harry Trotter, Bruin coach, has been the loss of William Lacefield, who has been refused admittance this semester on scholastic deficiencies. This Negro flash is best remembered for his eastern and European invasions last summer; he is the National A. A. U. and N. C. A. A. broad-jump champion who holds the Bruin records for the broad jump and 120-yard high sticks. He is studying for special re-entry examinations next fall as a sophomore.

Invading helmsmen in the 13th annual midwinter regatta gathered up the two important series trophies: Rodney Stephens of New York, sailing Raymond Paige's Prelude, gained an outstanding victory in capturing the Pacific Coast eight-meter championship; Vincent Jervis of San Francisco tillered the St. Francis to win the Ben Meyer (Los Angeles banker) six meter award. Southlanders had to be content with garnering the rest of the dozen titles in the five-day program off San Pedro.

King of all adult team sports played on Los Angeles municipal playgrounds is softball, whose 1939 reign began with a pre-season tournament on March 27. For the week-long warm-up, some 62 teams signed up for the games scheduled every night in the week; semifinals and finals were scheduled for the first week in April. During 1938, entry of softball nines in municipal leagues added up to the amazing total of more than 1,400 teams, and the way the current year is starting, even that record is in danger of being surpassed, according to Dudley C. Shumway, municipal sports director for the City's recreation department

Robert K. Shellaby

Bob Jones Would Be Worth $100,000 to Pro Golfers

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 30 (AP)—It would be worth $100,000 each year in cash prizes to the professional golfers, or maybe even twice that amount, if Bobby Jones would turn outright professional and participate in the annual winter tour, estimates Freddie Corcoran, tournament manager for the Professional Golfers' Association.

Freddie made his estimate, which he said was conservative, while casting a gander at the gallery following Jones as he tuned up half-heartedly for the 72-hole Augusta National "Masters" Tournament starting today, the only event for which Bobby comes out of hibernation.

The cream of the world's golfers, barring Henry Cotton and Alf Padgham of England, were practicing all over the place, yet the only crowd of any size was following the Jones foursome. Banging around with Bobby was an unspectacular group consisting of Tommy Armour, the elderly professional, and three amateurs, Dick Chapman, Tommy Tailer and Raymond Guest, who is better known for his polo than his golf.

With Polo Player

"There's your answer," said Corcoran "Bobby still can play with a polo player and draw a bigger crowd than all the others put together. The American sports public might be a lot of things, but it isn't fickle about its golf heroes. We have had about $200,000 in prizes at our tournaments this year. If Bobby would join us, I honestly believe we could double that figure."

These were strange and unexpected words, coming from Corcoran, because after all his business is to sound the drums for the bright professional stars under his banner—Ralph Guldahl, Henry Picard, Sam Snead, and all the other top-notchers who are locked in combat here. He could be forgiven if he pointed out the simple truth—that Jones at 37 no longer is a great golfer; that he probably never would win a tournament against the present tribe; that there isn't a chance in the world of Bobby hitting the winter trial, any way. But Freddie just felt like he had to tell the deeper truth to somebody.

"There's no use in kidding ourselves. All the fellows wish Bobby would come back, no matter what sort of golf he's shooting. Everywhere we play the people ask about him and say their one ambition is to see him hit a golf ball. They would like to see Cotton, too, but not like they would Jones."

Seeking Cotton

Corcoran revealed, incidentally, that he still is negotiating with Cotton and said he thought the English star might come over after the British Open in July. At any rate, he is sure Henry will be over with the British Ryder Cup team that plays at Jacksonville in November.

But, returning to Jones, there doesn't seem to be much hope that he will figure prominently in the present Masters', or in any to come. Nowadays he is the perfect host first and the golfer only at odd moments. Those who followed him closest at the height of his unparalleled career admit, sadly, that he has lost something from his famous swing. Bobby, himself, treats the whole thing lightly.

"I'm hitting the ball all right," he said, "but I can't seem to get a putt down from inside four feet any more. Maybe they'll start dropping again one of these days. I can't concentrate like I used to."

Look for New Auto Records At Indianapolis Speedway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Auto racing enthusiasts of America may prepare in advance to witness the wholesale smashing of cherished speed records this year at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway when qualification trials for the 1939 world classic are begun about the middle of May.

First of all, the old track has had its face lifted and boasts a firm, speedy asphalt surface extending from the south end of the pits around to the north end of the main stretch, leaving only 2,500 feet of brick. Veteran pilots who have driven the overhauled track say it is capable of boosting the average for the 500-mile run up to 120 or 122 miles an hour, which will be "traveling" in any man's language. What it will do to the qualification average is something else to ponder.

May Reduce Distance

Some time ago racing officials announced that the qualifying spin would be reduced from 25 miles, or 10 laps, to 10 miles, or four official laps. The reduced wear and tear on tires naturally will inspire the drivers to cut loose and go out after the new record that appears certain to be established.

Back when the four-lap rule once before was in effect, the great Leon Duray turned 10 miles in 1928 at 122.391 miles an hour and did one lap at better than 128. In 1937 Jimmy Snider, the Chicago milkman, cut loose for one lap at 130.491 miles an hour, a record in serious danger of being broken several times in just a few weeks. This pediction is fortified, moreover, by the fact that Ronnie Householder was able to push his 1938 mount to 125.769 miles an hour for the full 25 miles.

Another equally important factor behind the outlook for greater speed this year rests on the fact that several of the experimental creations of a year ago, which missed out at the starting line because of minor imperfections, now are in the pink of condition, as are their prospective pilots.

Troublesome difficulties which beset their hostlers have been overcome in the meantime and a general spirit of optimism reigns in the garages, some of which already are in use. According to Theodore E. (Pop) Myers, general manager of the Speedway, the boys have been working hard on their machines and pronounce them in tip-top condition for the race.

Will Roberts Repeat?

A month hence the familiar roar of speedsters on the big oval will herald another 500-mile race, an institution reaching back to 1911, when the double-chain drive, clincher tires and peg-top trousers were the vogue. On May 1 the entry deadline will be reached and speculation will be in order on who will be the 1939 winner. Will Floyd Roberts, the California meteor, be able to repeat? He thinks so. Likewise, many others who have been first to the checkered flag—including Louis Meyer, the only three-time winner—yearn for the same experience once again.

Coach Cariss Starting 19th Season at Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Lacking only pitchers for its best team in eight seasons, University of Pennsylvania will open its 1939 baseball campaign Saturday afternoon on Franklin Field with the Penn Athletic Club nine.

With at least two better-than-average players for each position on the team, Dr. Walter Cariss, starting his nineteenth season as coach of the Red and Blue diamond team, must depend on two hurlers from last year's freshman team and three holdovers, none of whom won a varsity letter last season.

John Horrocks, a southpaw who pitched in several games last season, and Linwood Fawley, who also saw some action in regular games in 1938, are the best of the group. The last-named is expected to start against the clubmen.

John Schmidheiser and Tony Caputo, who pitched the freshman nine to eight consecutive triumphs last season, need experience before they can be counted on as regular starting hurlers. Ralph DeFrehn, who worked as a batting-practice twirler a season ago, has displayed sufficient ability this spring to warrant a thorough trial.

The loss of Payson Brickley, starting pitcher last season for at least a month, is a severe blow to Cariss' hopes for a good season.

The infield battle with the exception of for the first-base position, is the best in years. Herb Ogden has clinched the first-base position. Richard Trexler and Bill Koepsell are the candidates for shortstop, with Chuck Diven, captain of the team, and Robert Partridge, the best of the second basemen. At third base, Harry Penrose, Robert Fortune, and Bernie Sachs, the latter a regular last season, are the standouts.

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BOSTON GARDEN

Jeanne Cline Loses Pace

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill., sensation, couldn't keep the pace yesterday and she lost in the second round of the women's North and South Golf Tournament to Katherine MacCloskey of Pittsburgh one down on the 18th hole.

Miss MacCloskey's quarter-final opponent will be Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., who eliminated Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., the 1937 national champion, edged out Helen Waring of Pinehurst, 6 and 4. Her next opponent will be Helen Dettweiler of Washington, who defeated Mrs. Thomas R. Rudel of Forest Hills, N. J., 3 and 2.

Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Jr., of Philadelphia upset the defending champion, Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 3 and 1, and will meet Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., today. Miss Verry won on the 19th hole over Mrs. Edward Stevens of Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. William Hockenjos of West Orange, N. J., found the going easy in her 4-and-2 triumph over Mrs. Karl Scheidt of Philadelphia. Her opponent will be Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., victor 8 and 7 over Mrs. Theo Weidersein of Philadelphia.

College Baseball

At Columbia, S. C.: Michigan State, 10; South Carolina, 5.
At Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University, 4; University of Minnesota, 0.
At Annapolis, Md.: Fordham, 6; Navy, 1
At Durham, N. C.: Duke, 26; Colby, 8.

American Association
(Hockey Play-off)
St. Louis 3, Tulsa 2.

Goal!

Sport and General

This goal knocked £1 a man off the earnings of the side scored against. Millions of spectators pay vast sums into soccer coffers each season on the British Isles. But the maximum wage of the tip-top professional is £8 a week plus bonuses.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pros Are Talking Money

LONDON—With talk of a possible strike next season, if negotiation fails to produce what they consider more satisfactory conditions, the members of the Players' Union—meaning about 1,800 of the 2,500 Soccer professionals on the books of the 88 Football League clubs here—confront the League authorities with comprehensive recommendations for "financial reform."

Although some 20,000,000 spectators watch the professionals here each season and, in the aggregate, pay vast sums into the coffers of the clubs, especially the big ones, only a very small proportion of that money finds its way into the pockets of the men whose skill produces it. As you may gather from the fact that the maximum wage for a tip-top player in the League is precisely £8 a week. Augmentable, if his team be successful, by bonuses paid for the winning or drawing of league matches and Cup Ties. In League games—the bread-and-butter part of the business—the bonus is £2 for a win, £1 for a draw. All of which seems rather fantastic—to American readers particularly, I imagine—when one reflects that 40,000 people or more may come along regularly to see the £8 a week men in action.

Would Increase Payment

Now—although there are some solid arguments in favor of maintaining things more or less the way they are—the Players' Union feels that payment should be increased. By raising the maximum to £9, with a minimum of £4 a week and an arrangement that winter wages (a player is only fully paid during the football season, late August to early May) should come into operation directly the players are recalled to start training on the first day of each August. Cup-tie bonuses should be doubled, says the Union, and so should be the "talent money" paid out at the end of each season to the clubs that finish at the top of the various divisions in the League.

The Union seeks reform, too, in the matter of the much-criticized transfer fee. Which is, so to speak, the selling price fixed upon a player by his club when it decides to dispense with his services—maybe at his own request. From the time he is placed on the transfer list until the time when another club pays the fee demanded, the player concerned receives no wages. Obviously, therefore, if he should be a player of declining skill with an exorbitant fee placed on his head by a club trying to squeeze more than it should out of the transaction, the poor man is placed in a most unenviable situation. He may, in fact, be driven out of the game altogether. The Union's contention is that such a man should have the right to be transferred without fee.

"Benefits"

Other matters which the Union desires to see adjusted relate to "benefits" (sums paid to footballers in recognition of continuous service with a club); insurance; higher compensation than is paid at present to footballers whose careers at the game are cut short through mishap; and representation of the Union on the Committee entrusted with the administering of the League Jubilee Fund.

The aim of this Fund, which received £35,000 from special matches played prior to the opening proper of the present season, is threefold. To provide assistance to necessitous players and ex-players and their dependents. To provide assistance to necessitous club and League officials, honorary or stipendiary. To provide opportunities for educational and vocational training for players, so that they may have a worth-while occupation when their active soccer days are ended.

In short, the Union desires to have the present system of remuneration to soccer players overhauled completely. And, from the resolute manner of its approach to the business, one obtains the impression that, this time, something really will be done. For, no doubt, the League authorities desire, also, to see that players' grievances are fully investigated.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Jack Medica, University of Washington, took three individual swimming titles at National Collegiate A. A. meet won by Michigan.

Traynor Sees Four Teams In Close Finish for Title

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harold "Pie" Traynor, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, peered into the baseball future and saw a four-way National League "photo-finish" involving Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and his own club.

"It will be one of these four for the pennant, and a few breaks probably will decide it all as it did last year," predicted the veteran, now serving his nineteenth year as a Pirate hireling.

"Until the final week of last season we thought we were in. We blew up and the Cubs coasted in. This year it might be just the reverse. With four or five teams evenly matched it only takes a few breaks to put one or the other in the top spot. An error here, a passed ball or a scratch hit there, in the last few series and the championship will be wrapped up and ready for delivery.

"My guess is you will be able to spread a blanket over the first division teams next fall."

Definitely Stronger

After watching his team perform in a series of exhibition games here and in Southern California, Traynor described it as "definitely stronger" than last season.

"Our pitching will be better. Last year we had three inexperienced men, Jim Tobin, Russ Bauers and Bob Klinger carrying the pitching load while we were in the thick of the pennant fight. They've had the benefit of being under fire in a tough season and will be more effective this year.

"We've uncovered a left-handed pitching prize in Ken Heintzelman. I think he is ready to handle the southpaw work. Ray Mueller's work already has convinced me we have acquired the best catcher we have had in years."

Heintzelman, 22-year-old youngster, was farmed out to Montreal last season. About all he did was warm the bench. He practically bloomed over night. Against the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League yesterday he made the ball smoke while allowing one hit in five innings.

It cost Pittsburgh $30,000 and two players, including last season's first-string catcher, Al Todd, to get Mueller from the Boston Bees. "He can do everything better than Todd," said Traynor.

Dean Question Mark

The Pittsburgh pilot looks for improvement in the New York Giants and the Cincinnati Reds. He thinks the Cubs are the question mark—especially in the case of Dizzy Dean and newly-acquired shortstop Dick Bartell.

"Dean hasn't thrown enough ball to let them determine whether he will be good, bad or indifferent this year. Bartell's ankle ailment hasn't been diagnosed."

Pittsburgh has rounded up the finest bunch of recruits in 10 years, according to Traynor, who said "their development should keep us in the first division for several seasons."

They include Heintzelman, Nick Radovich, and Bill Clemensen, right-handers; outfielders Maurice Van Robays, Bob Elliott, and Wesley Cox; and third sacker Frank Gustine. All but Radovich and Cox were farm-outs last year. Cox, an 18-year-old giant, from Montebello, Calif., has played only 15 games in his life, yet Traynor sees a brilliant future for him. Van Robays, who sojourned at Knoxville last season, has been the batting sensation of the spring training grind.

Race May Be Canceled

NEW YORK (AP)—Anchoring of the United States fleet in the Hudson River from May 1 to May 17 may force cancellation of the eleventh annual Albany to New York motorboat race, it was announced by Commodore William T. Crawford, Sr., of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association.

The final decision will be reached at a meeting of the M. A. O. A.'s Trustees March 31. If the race is called off, it will be renewed in 1940.

Consistent Skater

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—Johnny Rawlins, 17, who retained his one-mile British amateur speed-skating championship here, has won 63 consecutive races since 1937.

Brugnon Honored

PARIS (AP) — Jacques Brugnon, captain of the French Davis Cup tennis team, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur.

Brimsek Voted Calder Trophy

TORONTO, March 30 (Canadian Press)—Frankie Brimsek, 22-year-old goalie of the Boston Bruins who was voted to the National Hockey League's All-Star team in his first season, won the Calder Trophy awarded annually to the outstanding rookie.

The Minnesota-born youngster, who performed so brilliantly that Manager Art Ross decided to make him a regular and sold Tiny Thompson to Detroit, got 70 points in a poll of 34 hockey writers, each of whom named three rookies in order. Brimsek got four more points than left wing Roy Conacher, third member of the family to star in the N. H. L. and also a member of the powerful Bruin brigade.

Brimsek, in addition to making the All-Star team his first year up and taking the rookie award, gained the Vezina Trophy for allowing fewer goals than any other net-minder and also chalked up 10 shutouts, more than any of his rivals. Young Conacher, in his first season on the big-time, led the scorers with 24 goals.

Five other players figured in the voting. Gus Giesebrecht, Detroit Red Wing forward, was third with 44 points; Jack Crawford, Bruin defense man, fourth with 10, followed by Wilf Field, New York Americans defense man, 6; Bill Summerhill, Montreal Canadiens forward, 3, and George Allen, New York Ranger forward, 2.

The Calder Trophy first was awarded in 1937 to Sylvanus Apps of the Toronto Maple Leafs. Last year the prize went to Cully Dahlstrom of the Chicago Black Hawks.

Beisner Leads All-Events List

CLEVELAND, March 30 (AP)—William Beisner, Jr., of Watertown, Wis., snatched the lead in the all-events standing of the American Bowling Congress yesterday and second place in the singles division.

Beisner rolled 254, 207, 248—709 in the singles to pull up only five points behind the leader, Carl Nagle of Gowanda, N. Y. James Drescher of Jamestown, N. Y., who had rolled 205, 243, 255—709 earlier in the day was pushed into third place.

Beisner scored a 606 in the five-man event and 656 in the doubles. With his singles tally of 709 he achieved an all-events total of 1,971, enough to shove Cone Hermann of St. Louis, with 1,914, down to second place.

Yale and Army Polo Teams Meet in National Finals

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Yale and Army battled their way into the finals of the national intercollegiate polo championships last night. The Elis edged past Penn Military College, 11 to 10, and the Cadets turned back Harvard, 14 to 9.

P. M. C. took a 6-to-1 lead over Yale in the first chukker, but this apparently insurmountable lead crumbled before the steady onslaught of the aroused Elis, who went in front for the first time on a goal by Mott Woolley just before the end of the third period.

In the nip and tuck drive which followed in the final period, Yale emerged the victor on a goal by A. L. Corey, Jr., half a minute before the end.

Against Harvard, the Cadets got off to a fast start, tallying four times in each of the first two periods to lead 8—4. Harvard then broke through with four goals in the third to pull up to 8—9, only to have Army come back with a final game-clinching outburst of five goals in the last chukker.

West scored eight goals for the winners, while Gaylord Dillingham paced the losers' attack with six goals.

The finals are scheduled for Squadron A Armory Saturday.

The Line-ups:

Yale 11, Penn M. C. 10

No. 1—C. Johnson	C. W. Maloney, Jr.
No. 2—A. L. Corey, Jr.	James Spurrier
Back—C. M. Woolley, Jr.	Emery Hickman

Score by chukkers:

Yale	1	4	4	2	—11
Penn M. C.	6	1	1	2	—10

Goals—Yale (Woolley 5, Johnson 2, Corey 2, by pony 2). P. M. C.—(Maloney 4, Spurrier 5, by No. 1, penalty 1). Fouls—Woolley 2, Spurrier 4, Hickman 1, Johnson 3. Referee—Thomas Brady.

West Point 14, Harvard 9

No. 1—T. J. Christian	R. B. Forbes
No. 2—W. W. West	G. Dillingham
Back—F. W. Boye	B. F. Dillingham

Score by chukkers:

West Point	4	4	1	5	—14
Harvard	2	2	4	1	— 9

Goals—West Point (Christian 3, West 8, Boye 3). Harvard—(Forbes 2, G. Dillingham 6, B. F. Dillingham 1). Fouls—Christian 2, G. Dillingham 3, Forbes 1, West 3, Boye 1, B. F. Dillingham 1. Referee—Thomas Brady.

McDonogh Qualifies

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—McDonogh School of Baltimore qualified to meet Lawrenceville for the national interscholastic indoor polo championship last night by turning back Avon Old Farms of Farmington, Conn., 9—8, at Squadron A Armory.

The Connecticut trio, led by Tom Long, who scored six goals, led through the first two periods. McDonogh drew even with four goals in the third and then, with the score tied at 8-all three minutes before the final whistle, won out on a brilliant bit of riding by substitute Bill Mangels.

The lineups:

McDonogh 9, Avon Old Farms 8

No. 1—Thomas Long	D. Harkins
No. 2—C. Phillips	Jack Loose
Back—R. Sawyer	H. Barnard

Score by chukkers:

McDonogh	1	1	4	3—9
Avon Old Farms	3	1	2	2—8

Goals: McDonogh—Harkins 3, Loose 1; Barnard 2, Mangels (sub for Barnard) 2; by No. 1 penalty, 1. Avon Old Farms—Long 6; Sawyer 2.

Fouls—Long 2, Phillips 2, Barnard 3, Loose 2, Sawyer 1.

Referee—Thomas Boylan.

Solo Sails to Second Win

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30 (AP)—Solo of Newport Harbor, Calif., sailed by Myron (Barney) Lehman with Jack Streeton as crew, won the second race of the Star Class spring championship series yesterday on Lake Pontchartrain.

This same craft won the second race of the Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke Trophy open series Monday. The final race of the closed series will be sailed Friday and the last of the open races today.

The finish of yesterday's race was exciting, with the first three boats crossing the line within six seconds.

Cliff F. Baxter's Stormy, also of Newport Harbor, Calif., followed Solo home by five seconds with J. Breanon Cleary's Sparkler III of New Orleans third, a split second behind.

Harry G. Nye, Jr., of Chicago brought his Gale in fourth, followed by Edward B. Jahncke's Scout of New Orleans. Jahncke did a splendid job of sailing two rounds of the three-mile windward and leeward course with only a mainsail, his jib joist having come loose at the block on the mast.

Paul Smart's Melody of Noroton, Conn., finished sixth, followed in order by Adrian Iselin II's Ace II of Port Washington, N. Y.; Dan Ryan's Dixie of Houston, Texas, and Sampson Smith's Delilah, winner of the opening spring championship series race. W. Peck Farley's Deuce of Rochester, N. Y., and Stanley Turner's Migs were disabled and withdrew. The latter suffered a broken mast on the first round.

A New Orleans sloop, Cleary's Sparkler III, held the lead in the series in points at the conclusion of the race, with a total of 17. Tied for second are Solo, Melody, and Scout, each with 16 points. Delilah ranks fifth with 14 points with Gale and Ace II tied for sixth with 12 points each. Stormy with 10 points, Migs with 6 and Deuce with 3 follow in that order.

Would Speed Up Cricket

LONDON (CP)—English Cricket officials are moving to speed up the game. The Advisory Committee has gone a step further to prevent over-preparation of wickets by asking County Committees to instruct groundsmen to prepare "wickets which do not favor batsmen unduly."

Percy Perrin, Essex, M. J. Turnbull, Glamorgan, A. B. Sellers, Yorkshire and A. J. Holmes, Sussex, were appointed to select England's test teams to play against the West Indies during the coming season. Three three-day tests will be played. The first is scheduled for Lord's June 24, and will be followed by a match at Manchester, July 22. Kennington Oval is the venue for the third test, Aug. 19.

National Amateur Hockey Final

At Detroit—Detroit Holzbaugh 7, New York Rovers 3.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

At San Francisco: Pittsburgh (N) 5, San Francisco (PC) 0.
At Los Angeles: Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 4.
At Sarasota, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 1, Boston (A) 0.
At Lake Charles, La.: Philadelphia (A) 15, Cleveland (A) 6.
At Cuero, Texas: Philadelphia (N) 14, St. Louis (A) 13.
At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) 9, Boston (N) 8.
At Orlando, Fla.: St. Louis (N) 6, Washington (A) 2.
At Dallas, Texas: New York (N) vs. Dallas (TL), rain.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	2	2	13	12
Hershey	2	2	12	13

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6

(Syracuse eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	1	0	3	2
Providence	0	1	2	3

Results March 28

Hershey 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Providence 2, overtime.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	3	3	10	6
Rangers	1	3	6	10

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	2	0	6	0
Americans	0	2	0	6

(Americans eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	1	5	8

(Canadiens eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	1	0	4	1
Detroit	0	1	1	4

Results March 28

Rangers 2, Boston 1.
Toronto 4, Detroit 1.

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Boston Amusements—Films, Plays, Music, Art

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In the revival of Oscar Wilde's play, "The Importance of Being Earnest," now at the Wilbur.

Beethoven Among Young Folk

Young people from Greater Boston schools and from as far distant as Gloucester and Foxboro were served their second dish of symphonic music yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, when Wheeler Beckett conducted an orchestra of 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a program calculated to amuse as well as to instruct these potential patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Beckett selected as opening number the Mozart Overture to the "Marriage of Figaro," followed by Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. After the intermission came a slender tone poem, "Cinderella," written for full orchestra by Mr. Beckett; and for good measure there was also the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" and the Prelude to Act 3 from "Lohengrin" by Wagner, with a finale comprising the "Bridal Chorus" sung by the audience as a climax to the item from "Lohengrin."

♪ ♪ ♪

Having distributed the program notes to his youthful listeners by mail, previous to the concert, Mr. Beckett wisely put his listeners on their own in the matter of musical understanding, and instead of even the few words which prefaced his last concert, he launched the Overture with only the customary bow in acknowledgment of the applause which greeted him. The spirited performance of Mozart's opus brought a ready response. Before beginning the symphony, Mr. Beckett requested a show of hands from those who had listened to the radio talk on this program, and he should have been satisfied with the number who had heard it. It is probable that those who did not listen will do so before the next concert, for a radio talk is again being arranged for April 10.

It may be slightly bewildering to a grown-up to learn that the Beethoven symphony was the choice of the audience at the last concert, and it may also amaze the elder portion of the household to learn that there was another overwhelming vote for another complete symphony for the next program, Mr. Beckett gives a straightforward performance of these symphonic works . . . there are no frills and no special attempt to provide the subtleties which distinguish performances for more mature listeners. There was thunderous hand clapping at the conclusion of the Beethoven item.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Beckett's own little tone poem was good fun. The Summary reads thus: Brooding by the ashes; Dream; Beating: Prayer: Fairy-godmother; Magic; Ride in the Coach; Waltz; Escape. Mr. Beckett evidently has a sense of humor, and while his harmonic scheme is not especially original (he makes a bow to both Wagner and Tchaikovsky), he nevertheless provides some entertaining program music, which grows exciting during the Magic portion and yet more exciting when the clock strikes twelve and Cinderella drops her shoe. Yes, if you listen, you can hear it drop as she makes her escape. Of course, Mr. Beckett's audience loved it. A Pops audience might be amused by it.

The concluding numbers were given close attention by Mr. Beckett's audience and while one listener felt that the item from "Parsifal" could have been dispensed with, it was appropriate to the season. To the members of the orchestra should go a word of commendation for their co-operation in this worthwhile venture of bringing the best music to the youngest listener. G. M. S.

'Hellzapoppin' Clown Takes Over Intermission

Intermission at "Hellzapoppin," at the Winter Garden in New York, the dictionary definition to the contrary, is another turn on the program. Olsen and Johnson, determined that there must not be an idle moment in their show, have turned loose on the audience during this normal rest period Dippy Diers, clown. Dippy dates back to Hippodrome days. He has been knocking about in show business as acrobat and clown since the time he was a mite. He takes possession of the house and proceeds to carry on as though his sole mission were to make a good time for himself.

Boyer in His Native French

For those who do not seek edification along with their entertainment, certain points of interest attach to "Orage," the new offering at the Fine Arts Theater. This French language film gives Charles Boyer a part obviously to his taste. His ease in his native tongue is marked in comparison with the careful restraint of his Hollywood films, in which he seems to be making an effort to think in English. Nor is he required to sentimentalize an essentially realistic situation in order to comply with the Hays code keeping everything unseemly under cover.

There is no camouflage about "Orage," which is based on a drama by Henry Bernstein, "Venin," typical of this writer in its triteness and lack of humor, but carried along by his craftsmanship and force. The story has been told with variations in many Parisian plays: faithful wife, faithless husband, the other woman. She meets the wife, admires her and does away with herself. Husband and wife presumably are reconciled, but since the tempest is over, the violent Mr. Bernstein isn't interested enough to go into that, judging from the film version.

Michele Morgan as the other woman is an interesting new screen face, one who needs careful photography to keep the emphasis on the best points of her well-moulded features. In quarter view and profile there are no inferior lines to detract from her simple expressiveness and fine eyes.

Also on the bill is "Bolero," which has been seen and heard before and still has a sound track that leaves something to be desired; a news reel, and a Donald Duck cartoon, "Polar Trappers." E. C. S.

News of the Stage

Miss Hepburn Hailed

Philip Barry, "The Philadelphia Story," and Katharine Hepburn all came in for praise when the Theater Guild opened its production in New York Tuesday evening. The reaction at the box office was equally encouraging, and it looks as though the Guild has a hit.

Brooks Atkinson of the Times referred to the play as a "gay and sagacous comedy," found Mr. Barry writing "in the light vein that becomes him and about the people most congenial to his talent," and decided that Miss Hepburn "plays with grace, jauntiness, and warmth —moving across the stage like one who is liberated from self-consciousness and taking a pleasure in acting that the audience can share."

Richard Watts, Jr., of the Herald Tribune, called the play "one of the good shows of the season," though he felt it was hardly likely to go down in his "anthology of favorite comedies." One important requirement of Miss Hepburn's role, he felt, "is that the heroine should seem worth the discussion, consideration, and attention that the other members of the cast bestow upon her, and in this she is completely successful." Miss Hepburn, he went on, "plays with both comic and dramatic insight, and she must be placed among the important actresses of the American stage."

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Wilde Play Closing

"The Importance of Being Earnest" will end its engagement at the Wilbur Theater Saturday night. It will also bring to a conclusion a tour that started on March 6.

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Shaw Plays Planned

The New England Repertory Theater is planning to mark its first anniversary in May by producing three of Shaw's plays. Two of them, it is expected, will be "Androcles and the Lion," and "Heartbreak House." They were the first and second undertakings of the company last spring.

Mack Harrell's Program

Following is the program which Mack Harrell, baritone, will sing in Jordan Hall on the evening of April 6, with Coenraad V. Bos at the piano:

Recitative and Aria: "Loathsome Urns" (The Triumph of Time and Truth) ..... Handel
Arioso: "Where-e'er You Walk" (Semele) ..... Handel
Fragment aus dem Aeschylus; Im Frühling; Der Doppelgänger; Auflösung; Gondelfahrer; Die Gestirne ..... Schubert
Waiata Maori ..... Alfred Hill
The Windmill ..... Colin Taylor
The Daisies ..... Samuel Barber
Ethiopia Saluting the Colors ..... Charles Wood
From a City Window ..... Kurt Schindler
Der Feuerreiter; Auch kleine Dinge; Ghasel; Nun lass uns Frieden schliessen; Der Rattenfänger; Dank des Paria ..... Hugo Wolf

Falstaff Out of Make-Up

New York

Since he is a manager as well as an actor, it was no less than appropriate that Maurice Evans should be interviewed in the business office upstairs at the St. James Theater.

The lobby photos below offered Mr. Evans, more than every inch an actor, in several poses as Fat Jack Falstaff of "Henry IV." But here was Mr. Evans, a slender young man, of moderate height, with light brown hair, in fact, all one could ask of an up and coming executive—and playing the part very well, too.

But there was a reason for that. Long before the just fame of the St. James had been augmented by Mr. Evans's tenancy, he had learned about executive affairs.

"When you work as the leading member of a company, as I have in England, you get quite used to helping out with managerial matters," he said. "And besides, I have such a highly competent office full of helpers here, that there is practically nothing for me to do—except sign the checks. However, that's a very pleasant sensation."

Unhappy Falstaff

It was midafternoon and Mr. Evans had arrived not long since from his country place near Sneden's Landing. Most executives would cast a dubious eye on such office hours. But then, most executives quit work in time to catch the 5:15, whereas Mr. Evans doesn't begin clambering out of Sir John's voluminous trappings until somewhere near 11 p. m.

"The biggest problem in playing Falstaff," he said, "is fighting my way through the make-up. It was a delicious part in prospect and fun to rehearse. But when it came time for dress rehearsals, I began to feel unhappy. We experimented with costumes, attempting to give the impression of bulk and still leaving me room enough to act. When the costume and make-up is all on I can assure you that there is very little left of Evans."

With no disrespect to himself or his art, a casual glance at Mr. Evans in the "skeleton" of the Falstaff get-up reminds one vaguely of the bird in the gilded cage of sentimental memory. It's a regular fire trap.

From the waist up he is enclosed in a large form, over which the buff doublet of Sir John is classically draped. The enclosure is one reason why Mr. Evans will not, however great its success, continue the current St. James offering through the summer months, World's Fair or no World's Fair.

Fair and Shakespeare

"I don't think the Fair is going to help this sort of play very much, anyway," he added. "It may help the musicals and the lighter comedies. But when a person has tramped miles about Mr. Whalen's premises all day, he's not likely to be ready for Shakespeare at night. In London, theater managers found that whatever other facilities the Jubilee and Coronation crowds may have taxed, they put very little noticeable strain on theater box offices."

Returning to the subject of make-up and the actor, the reporter wondered whether Mr. Evans considered himself a character actor or a leading man—or both.

"I think all acting is character acting," replied the man who last season broke all New York records for "Richard II." "Even if I were playing a part called Maurice Evans, I would approach it as a part. I have never had much sympathy with the personality type of acting."

This sort of acting, Mr. Evans agreed, was one argument against the films. He had, he said, made a few in England but they were "no good at all" and the reviewer was assured that Mr. Evans "never took them seriously."

Must Take Films Seriously

"But that was some time ago," he added, "and conditions have very greatly changed since. If you are going to do films at all, however, you have to take them seriously. Hollywood has offered me preposterous sums of money to go out there but I don't see any point in leaving the legitimate theater—especially when the going is so good.

"I wish it were possible to make our own pictures but under the present market system you could make an epic and it might never be shown. We went quite far in a project for making a film of 'Hamlet,' but they couldn't convince me that it would ever reach the public at large."

Having disposed of the films and also of an indefinitely long run for "Henry IV," what might the future be?

First and foremost is the tour which begins in Hartford, Conn., on April 8. The company will jump up to Boston over the week end, opening there on Monday, the 10th, for two weeks of "Hamlet" "King Henry IV (Part I)," on a repertory basis. There will be six performances of "Hamlet" a week, and two of the Falstaff play.

Company for Repertory

Repertory, of course, suggested the present composition of Mr. Evans' company, which has remained fairly constant.

"All parts are cast entirely from auditions before Margaret Webster, my director, and me," he said. "The aspirants work on the stage with proper lighting and are permitted to read a selection of their own choosing from Shakespeare or Shaw.

"Every player in one of our productions understudies one of the larger parts. There are no 'deadheads' on the stage, even among the walk-ons. Either Miss Webster or I or both of us attend understudy rehearsals. With a definite method and policy, we get a definite style. I don't quite know what brings it about. Perhaps it's merely imitative. But we believe it has been successful."

And so does New York, if mounting St. James successes are any criterion. Of course, the central reason for this success is probably the central figure himself—Mr. Evans, the actor manager, whose range of portrayals includes Romeo, Hamlet, the Dauphin in "St. Joan," Bonaparte in "St. Helena," and now honest Jack.

With a tour imminent, Mr. Evans must forego playing another favorite role this Spring—that of country gentleman. There is a "kitchen" as well as a flower garden out at Sneden's, and about this time of year the favorite son of Forty-fourth Street may be found out there, clad in old flannels, grubbing about the plants with a trowel. After all, Mr. Evans is still an Englishman!

John D. Beaufort

Susan Glaspell's 'Inheritors'

It is easy to see why the New England Repertory Theater players were attracted to Susan Glaspell's play, "Inheritors." The problems of democracy, freedom of speech, and rights of minorities, about which she was writing in 1921, are again pressing for attention. But unfortunately Miss Glaspell did not treat these issues with the clarity or vigor that might have been wished. Even with better acting than the present company has been able to bestow, it might be suspected that the play—which had its first Boston performance last night at the Peabody Playhouse—would seem confused.

What she intended is fairly plain. She would set forth the American ideals of liberty and opportunity for all, the difficulties of putting them into practice, the faith that will eventually prevail. Her first act, set in a Middle Western farmhouse in 1879, is concerned with the first of these purposes. There the descendant of pioneer stock resolves to set aside his most valuable property as the site for a college. In the second act—time 1920—Miss Glaspell records the post-war "red" scares, now almost forgotten, against the setting of the college that was dedicated to freedom. In her third act, through the granddaughter of the founder of the institution she finds reason for belief that the ideals of earlier generations still persist.

But though her intentions may be reasonably clear, Miss Glaspell has written an awkward play in which most of the action takes place off stage. Her characters indulge in long philosophical speeches the meaning of which is not always discernible.

Edwin Burr Pettet has two parts, as Silas Morton, the founder of the college, and as Ira, the son, who experiments with corn. William Fraser likewise doubles in two generations as a friend of the founder and later as the son of the president of the college. Catharine Huntington is the wife of the college president; Dan Stowell, that much harassed executive; and Virginia G. Thoms, the granddaughter of the founder, round whom much of the debate centers.

E. F. M.

Handel and Haydn Plans for 'Faust'

"The Damnation of Faust," which will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society on April 16, had its first American performance on Feb. 12, 1880, when it was given by the New York Symphony Society, assisted by the Oratorio and Arion Societies of New York under the direction of Dr. L. Damrosch.

The first Boston performance was on May 14, 1880. There were three performances by Mr. B. J. Lang in that year, and in the last two of them Georg Henschel and Lilian Bailey were soloists. In 1880 and 1881 there were six peformances in Boston by Theodore Thomas and the "Thomas Choral Society."

The performance by the Handel and Haydn Society is the first of this Society. Seventy-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist, and three of the soloists have been selected from the operatic stage. They are Paul Althouse of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sing the role of Faust; Gean Greenwell of the American Opera Company, who will sing Mephistopheles; and Mark Love of the Chicago City Opera Company, who will be heard as Brander. Gertrude Ehrhart, Boston soprano, will sing the role of Marguerite.

Margaret Carter

Margaret Carter, contralto, will give a recital Wednesday evening, April 5, in the auditorium of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Madeleine Meredith will be her accompanist.

Cooke Memorial Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a rather exceptional display in the third floor exhibiting room of the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. It is presented as a memorial to the late Le Baron Cooke, who was known as a littérateur. The exhibition consists of pictures, sketches, prints, which he had collected for his personal enjoyment. Many of the more gifted New England artists are represented in some well-chosen piece.

The exhibition is interesting and important because it reveals the response of a poet to a kindred art; also, because it provides the curious spectator with the peculiar genius which thrives in the New England climate. Mr. Cooke reacted sensitively to his environment, and he responded with appreciation to fellow artists who recorded effectively and expressively its qualities. In the art of New England, there are many moods and many styles. Whoever remains willfully blind to the varied forms of expression has lost something personally. The exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries is a tribute to both artists and collector, for it proves in its very character that they understood each other in a common language.

Among the artists represented in this memorial exhibition are Alexis Arapoff, Oliver Chaffee, Harley Perkins, Gertrude Nason, Jan Matulka, Daphne Dunbar, Carl Gordon Cutler, "Pop" Hart, Allan Crite, Agnes Weinrich. The small gallery is full of brightness and light, vivid hues, rhythmic patterns; and a feeling of throbbing vitality. The penetrating influence of the French school is apparent in every exhibit, and yet both Le Baron Cooke and the artists of his choice possessed the unmistakable traits of New Englanders.

While the first impression of an exhibition of living contemporaries is emphatically aesthetic and pictorial, there are features which favor the descriptive and literary. Le Baron Cooke was capable of appreciating both factors in the art of picture making. That is an exceptional quality in a littérateur, for writers almost invariably incline toward pictorial art in its graphic and illustrative function. There are in the collection several clearly-painted and dramatically-moving canvases by Allan Crite. Mr. Cooke had perceived in the work of this serious and observant painter an authentic record of one phase of Boston life, to wit, daily episodes on the streets of the Negro section of the city.

The prints also show his devotion to humane and humorous and paradoxical situations. In every instance, however, the poet, accustomed to the sternest discipline in his succinct, epigrammatic style, appreciated skillful craftsmanship. He declared it himself in a small verse entitled "Cause and Effect":

Strange, plans built for a lifetime
Dissolved by the turn of a whim,—
And stranger, to tell it with rhyme,
Precisely, concisely, and trim.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three One-Man Shows

On view besides, at the Grace Horne Galleries, are three one-man exhibitions. There are water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper, paintings by Yovan Radenkovitch, and pastels and water colors by Aline Kilham.

Mr. Pepper's water colors treat scenes of southern France and New England. They are portrayed in a decisive brush stroke, in patterns made vivid in sharp contrast. They are less conventionalized and more atmospheric than former water colors of similar subjects by this painter.

Aline Kilham is a deft and fanciful young performer, whose gift with the pastel crayon has been familiar to us since her childhood days. Her approach is frankly and delightfully feminine. Her pictures portray appealing subjects, such as hens and chickens, calves one day old, a rabbit hutch, and decorative flowers. Miss Kilham achieves a great deal with a few touches of color and well-placed accents. There is never anything laborious in her pictures; on the contrary, they seem delightful exteriorizations of pleasant fancies.

Yovan Radenkovitch is an arrant romanticist. His pictures are swept with gustiness, scorched with fiery colors. Everything he paints has come under the influence of an inflamed imagination which imparts turbulence and restlessness. He works with a full brush, with a broad stroke, favoring mineral colors and hot tonalities in mutual contrast. The visitor who follows the artist canvas by canvas finds himself worn and breathless. Mr. Radenkovitch works in the highly-charged, excessively subjective manner which has been encouraged by the modern movement of expressionism, that had its most fearless exponents in Berlin and Munich of yesterday. Such an expostulatory and personal style is a little outside the boundary of criticism because it demands in the spectator a similar, tense, high-keyed responsiveness to man and nature.

♪ ♪ ♪

Federal Exhibition

On view at the Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street, are the works of two women who live in Provincetown: Blanche Lazzell and Dorothy Loeb.

Miss Lazzell has proved formerly her aptitude with the colored wood block. In the Federal Gallery, there are several prints, depicting for the most part scenes of the seacoast and byways of Provincetown. Miss Lazzell works in moderate conventionalization, so that her pictures are both descriptive and decorative, and one feature is not moderated for the other. The colors are beautifully modulated.

The town of Provincetown has yielded a surprising number of artists for whom color is an effective and sensitive medium. In her independent and conscientious way, Miss Lazzell has succeeded in making pictures which elevate and enrich her subject matter, rather than enhance its quaintness and sentimentality.

Dorothy Loeb is a serious and experimental artist. Her exhibition consists of several paintings in oil on panels treated with a gesso ground. They are all portraits, and Miss Loeb has chosen to maintain the white background with few indications of detail. The pictures are painted thinly and with a minimum of pigment. And yet Miss Loeb understands how to gain a feeling of form and texture and vibrant color in concise fashion. There is sentiment also expressed in her many charming models.

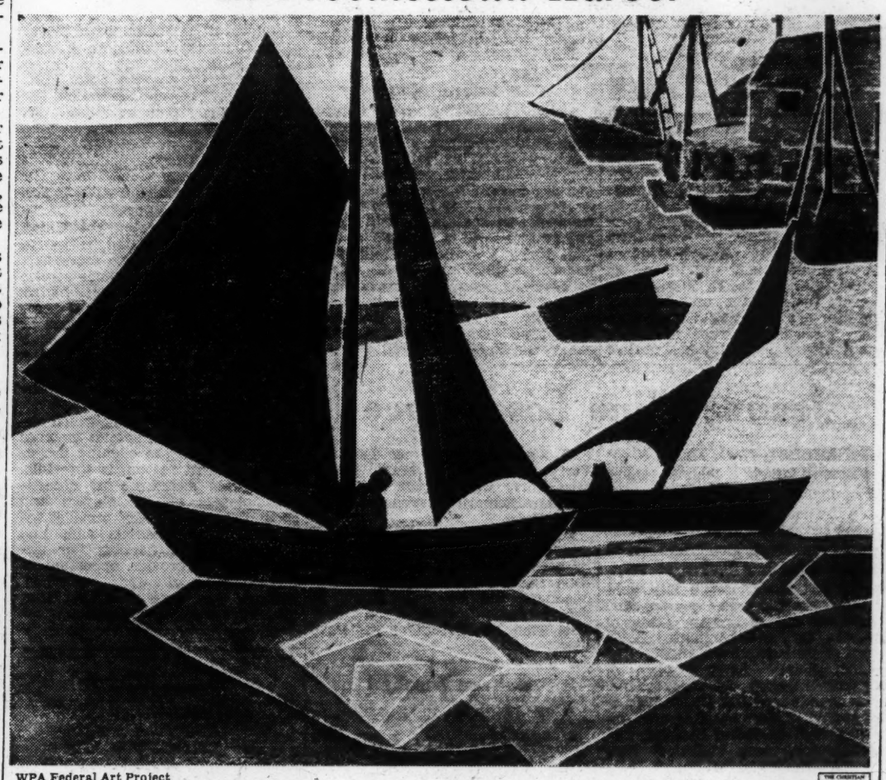
The pictures seem sketchy and vignette-like, and we wonder whether those free white expanses should be framed; whether this method is not better suited to a wall or other continuous surface. We take away from the exhibition an impression that the artist is still working toward an end which is not yet in sight, but the means to which is very attractive.

Program of Sokolow Group

When Anna Sokolow and her Dance Group appear in Jordan Hall Friday evening, before leaving for a tour of Mexico, their program will be as follows:

Opening Dance
Ballad in a Popular Style
Case History No. ——
The Exile (A Dance Poem)
Strange American Funeral
Four Little Salon Pieces
Slaughter of the Innocents
Façade—Exposizione Italiana

In Provincetown Harbor



WPA Federal Art Project

'Early Dawn III,' Colored Block Print by Blanche Lazzell
On View at the Federal Art Gallery.

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Commerce and Finance

Senators Propose All Carrier Rates Be Put Under the ICC

Business and Industry

Officials to Fight U. S. Tax on State, Municipal Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30 — Announcement that it would fight to the last ditch any move by the Federal Government to tax state and municipal securities was made by the Conference of State Defense here today.

The conference is composed of the attorneys general of New York, Connecticut, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Wyoming, Maryland, Illinois, Louisiana, and Washington State; the chief counsel of the General Assembly of Delaware, the Council of the Triborough Bridge Authority of New York City, the General Manager of the Delaware River Joint Commission, the Chairman of the Port of New York Authority, the attorney of the Commissioner of the Port of Oakland, Calif., and the general council of the Metropolitan Utilities District of Nebraska. Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York State, is chairman of the body and Charles J. McLaughlan, Connecticut State Taxation Commissioner, vice-chairman.

Mr. Epstein in a statement today recalled that the Conference on State Defense had never opposed reciprocal taxation of Federal and state salaries, but had confined its opposition solely to the Federal assertion of power to tax state securities and state revenues.

"During recent hearings before the special Senate committee more than 40 states and thousands of cities and towns registered their opposition to the taxation of their securities," he continued. "They were headed by the attorneys general of tre states, by Comptroller Morris Tremaine of New York, and the financial officers of other states and cities. On behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia testified at the hearings and registered his strong opposition.

See Local Taxpayers Hit

"During the course of these hearings the Conference on State Defense completely proved its case and showed that a tax on public securities would inflict a heavy burden of additional interest costs on local taxpayers. State and municapal officials testified that such a proposal would seriously interfere with the pressing needs of many cities throughout the country to carrry their share with relief and their other programs of social welfare, to go forward with needed public works and to complete important refunding programs.

"Federal taxation of state and local securities would cost them a minimum of $113,000,000 annually in increased interest costs. The officials of the Treasury Department are substantially in accord with this estimate."

NEW YORK, March 30—The decision of the United States Supreme Court on Monday that the salaries of state and municipal workers are subject to Federal income taxes strikes directly at Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's efforts to balance the 1939-'40 city budget, since it would make impracticable the Mayor's scheme for salary reductions, it was indicated by William C. Chandler, corporation counsel, today.

A great majority of city workers fall within the middle-income group, which provides the bulk of income tax revenue for the Federal Government, and it is held that two slices in their pay envelopes would reduce their earnings below the standard of decent living.

Affects 155,000 Employees

Mayor La Guardia's pay of $25,000 a year heads the list of municipal salaries here that will come under the Federal levy.

A bill to permit the State to tax incomes of Federal employees unless the Federal Government granted immunity to state workers was introduced in the Senate at Albany by C. Tracey Stagg, Republican Chairman of the Senate Taxation Committee.

Under the Stagg bill, taxable gross incomes include salaries, wages and other compensation received from the United States by officials or employees, including persons in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Approximately 155,486 civil employees in New York are subject to the Federal income tax under the terms of the high court's ruling.

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Street Sees Devaluation Power, Stabilization Fund Unnecessary

By Harold Fleming

NEW YORK — Prediction of Chairman Andrew L. Somers (N. Y.) of the House Coinage, Weights & Measures Committee that it will approve the bill to extend the Stabilization Fund and the Devaluation Authority finds the Street not much interested. As predicted on this page early in February, 1934, neither of these mechanisms has been necessary or important; the Stabilization Fund has only played on the surface of the exchange market and the President hasn't devalued. Some people here think these things should be extended, others that they shouldn't. Those who want them extended reason on the "snotgun behind the door" theory, and those who want them ended reason on the line that the President oughtn't to be allowed so many shotguns.

The two devices are aimed at opposite contingencies. The President's power to mark gold up from $35.00 to $41.34 per ounce is a weapon against a fall, intentional or unintentional, in foreign currencies (i. e., a rise in the dollar). For instance, sterling might drop from the present $4.68 to $3.50. That would hurt our exports and stimulate our imports, but a mark-up in gold would yank them back.

The Stabilization Fund is useless for such an emergency, i. e., for depreciating the dollar. That can be done only by selling dollars either for gold or sterling, and the fund has no dollars, only gold. Of course it might run a pool to push sterling up, but then it would be a speculator in sterling. Pool manipulation is a very difficult thing, despite the opinion of the writers of Section 9 A (2) of the Securities Act of 1934; the problem is to unload without a loss.

Devalue Power Based on Myth

The President's devaluation power is based mostly on a myth, namely that nations depreciate their currency intentionally to capture foreign markets and defend home markets. With perhaps the exception of the various blocked marks, lire, etc., of the totalitarian countries, there hasn't been such a case in centuries. Currencies fall off the gold standard or otherwise depreciate in spite of the most strenuous efforts of their sponsors, because they are forced to it by emergencies, unfavorable trade balances, flights of frightened short-term balances, etc.

Britain borrowed $500,000,000 in 1931 in trying to stay on the gold standard, then put the best face on the inevitable. This country was forced off the gold standard willy-nilly on March 4, 1933, by American currency-holders, and pushed further off by the Thomas greenback amendment, which was forced on the Administration in April, 1933, as the inflationists' price for support of the President's Agricultural Adjustment bill. Belgium tried hard to stay on gold in 1935 and failed, and France resisted for years before it succumbed in September, 1936, and precipitated a general breakup of the Continental gold-bloc.

The British pound slid in 1938 from $5.00 to $4.60 only against the valiant efforts of the Exchange Equalization Fund which parted with well over $1,000,000,000 in gold to stem the decline. In January the British Government took further strenuous measures to hold sterling from further decline by taking the heart out of the Bank of England's gold reserves to plug the hole and lift the Fund's gold to a new high level. This increase is probably in considerable part responsible for the fact that sterling has stood like a rock around the $4.68 level during the recent unpleasantness, in contrast to its violent gyrations before Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella went to Munich in September.

Futility of Money Depreciation

The same considerations have made the 1935 Tripartite Agreement, now a sexpartite agreement, a dead letter from the time it was signed. All agreed not to do something they never do anyway, i. e., to depreciate their currencies intentionally, consciously, officially, and aggressively.

Dollar depreciation did, in 1933, probably help stimulate revival here, by stimulating exports, protecting domestic markets, and raising the price level here of staple imports. But the gain was short-lived; prices rose here only briefly; and in a few years one of the effects was to pull gold from the rest of the world and force them to depreciate likewise.

Today, however, the effect would be even less. Our major pre-depression exports, wheat and cotton, have been walled off from the foreign price levels. Wheat goes out only by subsidy and cotton appears destined to do so also. The domestic price level is already above the "world price level," and half the benefit of further dollar depreciation would be lost in merely lifting the world price level up to the point where it would begin to affect the domestic level. True, our automobile and machinery exports might be stimulated. But foreign countries, already pushed hard enough to devalue their currencies enough to precipitate such action, would promptly retaliate either with further depreciation or, more likely, with higher tariff walls, quota systems, etc.

The Power of Devaluation

When devaluation is not forced on national currency authorities it is always and everywhere done for domestic revival purposes. When business collapsed here in 1937 there was an exodus of some $900,000,000 of European hot money for fear the President would use his $41.34-for-gold devaluation power. But he didn't use it. And he didn't probably because there were grave doubts as to how much it would help. It would have marked up our monetary gold stock by 20 per cent, and thereby increased excess reserves some $2,500,000,000, or enabled the Treasury to use that much for current deficits, but the public has gradually learned in recent years what Wall Street persistently asserted many years ago, that an increase in excess reserves is no assurance the money will be borrowed by business.

In fact the very existence of the President's power to devalue was the major reason for the exodus of hot money. The thought was that if they took it out while $35.00 would buy an ounce of gold, they might subsequently bring the ounce back and get $41.34 for it.

This was the second time the President's gold-repricing power had caused a major ocean move of gold. About $1,000,000,000 came here in the first half of 1937 with the thought that gold might be marked down, not up, so that he who brought gold here at $35.00 might subsequently be able to buy it back for $25.00 (or might, by not sending in time, miss the $35.00 price). Both that move and the capital exodus a year later would have been much milder had the price of gold here not been on a "twenty-four hour basis."

What Use Marking Up Gold

The idea of marking gold up as a means of reviving business seems to some people here like a Jovian joke on the public. Insofar as it works other than psychologically, it enables us to sell more abroad because foreigners can get a higher price for their gold at the U. S. Treasury, but then the Treasury has nothing to do with the gold but keep it. There is no market for it. Last June the Bank for International Settlement reported that the "industrial" use of gold in the arts had dropped from 20 per cent in the 1920's to around 5 per cent today.

The only real value to the Stabilization Fund is (1) to iron out the fluctuations in foreign exchange which woud be automatically avoided if everybody was on the gold standard, and (2) to prevent that very decline in the dollar (mark-up in gold, or sterling) which the President's powers are designed to make possible. The Fund could do that by using its gold to buy sacrifice offerings of dollars.

Such possibilities seems remote indeed. We have $15,000,000,000 of gold. Our excess reserves are currently being held back from new record levels by the Treasury's retention of an unprecedented working balance. Our holdings are 57 per cent of the world's estimated official gold holdings, counting guesses at secret funds and all. Gold is coming in again just as fast as ever, and for good reason it seems likely to keep coming in for a long time.

The Flights of Capital

In the 1920's gold flowed here principally to pay for our running export surplus. Its minor movements were delicately controlled by central bank discount policy. That system passed away in 1931 when Berlin short-term balances froze into the standstill agreement and Berlin's troubles precipitated London's.

There followed a period of frenzied gold movements with flight capital rushing from one financial capital suspected of weakness to another credited with strength. As usual with gold, when people begin to think about its mercurial qualities, to him that had was given and from him that had not was taken away even that which he had. Economists have recommended gold for settlement of balanced balances, national and international, because it can move so quickly, and bankers' troubles with it have always been due to that very reason.

These movements were again accelerated in the spring of 1935, according to a very readable summary in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for February 1939 "when Belgium was forced to devalue . . . and the remaining members of the so-called gold-bloc—France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands—experienced a flight of capital brought on by fears that they might have to undergo the same experience. Subsequent budget or other crises within this group were accompanied by further shifts of floating money to London or New York. . . . The gold-bloc movements . . . came to an end in September 1936 when the three remaining gold-bloc countries suspended gold payments. . . . "

Then came a voluminous ocean movement of gold for a contrary reason. Everything looked better and gold came out of hoarding rapidly to come to this country and get the $35.00 price lest gold here be valued downward. The movement was not because European financial centers were weak and might have to mark gold up but because we were strong and might mark it down.

This ended in the fall of 1937 and, still because of the movable price of gold here, capital reversed its movement and left here for Europe. This motive ceased to operate when business picked up here last summer.

Gold Flees on War Fears

Then came war fears. Faintly perceptible in gold movements as far back as 1935 when Italy invaded Ethiopia, they became major factors last September. Now they predominate, and with no indication of abatement they seem likely to continue. They drive gold here, making the dollar steadily strong—a development against which the Stabilization Fund can do nothing, as explained above.

In January $156,000,000 came in, and $223,000,000 in February. About $122,000,00 is now en route in five ships. This is a rate far in excess of anything in history.

Part of this gold will not go into our monetary gold stock. It is being sent for earmark. Europe's gold is being scattered, for military reasons. There was shipped in last year some $1,975,000,000, and domestic production added another $146,000,000, but our monetary stock rose only about $1,750,000,000. The difference means that some $350,000,000 was warehoused here for foreign central banks or governments. Britain, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland, are warehousing gold here. More than half the gold now en route is estimated coming for this purpose.

Senate Bill Would Put All Transport Rates Under ICC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont) and Senator Harry Truman (D-Mo) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee have proposed that the Interstate Commerce Commisssion be given power to make rates for all forms of transportation under a uniform rule.

The two Senators made public the draft of a bill which they are introducing as part of their long-range program for railroad rehabilitation.

The measure was given to reporters after Senator Wheeler had discussed it with President Roosevelt. Well informed persons said the Montanan had received assurances of Administration support.

Senators Wheeler and Truman have already introduced some railroad legislation, including a measure to speed up financial reorganizations, and they said additional proposals would be offered later.

They may begin hearings on the program next week.

Retains ICC Set-up

The proposal just made public is similar to one introduced by Chairman Clarence Lea (D-Calif) of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, but it would not go as far in carrying out recommendations of Mr. Roosevelt's joint Committee on Railroad Management and Labor.

It would create no new agency and would not reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission's physical set-up. It would retain the present rate-making rule used for railroads instead of modifying it as requested by rail representatives, and would extend it to all common carriers.

Although revising many sections of the present Interstate Commerce Act, the measure would retain the controversial "long-and-short haul clause" to which the railroads have objected. This clause forbids a lower rate for a long haul than for a shorter haul over the same route and in the same direction.

Sponsors See Opposition

"In so far as we felt it compatible with the public interest we have adopted the legislative recommendations of President Roosevelt's committee," Senators Wheeler and Truman said in a statement.

"Undoubtedly there will be opposition to this bill from special interests, particularly those who favor the regulation of carriers in so far as it does not regulate the form of transportation in which they are engaged."

Under the bill the ICC would have jurisdiction over transportation by railroads, by water, by motor vehicles, by express, by pipeline, by sleeping car companies, and, for rate-making purposes only, over transportation by air.

The ICC would be directed to investigate these questions of transportation service and cost:

1. Relative economy and fitness of the respective forms of transportation to determine the service for which each is especially fitted so as to lessen "wasteful and destructive competition."

2. The whole subject of Governmental aid or subsidy to rail, motor or water carriers.

The previous responsibility of the ICC to work out a program of railroad consolidations would be eliminated, leaving the initiative for consolidation and co-ordination efforts to the carriers themselves, their proposals to be subject to ICC approval.

Power Output Is 11.3 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States during the week ended March 25 totaled 2,198,681,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1.2 per cent from 2,225,486,000 in the preceding week but 11.3 per cent ahead of 1,975,239,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Named Comptroller

Fred H. Brown

Former Senator from New Hampshire, nominated by President Roosevelt to the position of Comptroller General of United States.

Ex-Senator Brown Nominated to Post Of Comptroller

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated former Senator Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire to fill the long-vacant post of Comptroller General of the United States. Mr. Brown's term will be 15 years.

Mr. Brown, who was New Hampshire's Governor from 1923 to 1925, was defeated last November after a single term in the Senate.

Succeeds McCarl

In the comptroller generalship, Mr. Brown succeeds to the post vacated in 1936 by John R. McCarl. Since then Richard N. Elliott has been acting comptroller general.

Mr. Brown, a native of Ossipee, N. H., is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Boston University Law School. He was Federal District Attorney at Concord 1914-22, in the years first preceding his term as Governor. He will be 60 next month.

Mr. Brown was known in the Senate as a consistent supporter of his Democratic party chief—the President.

The former Senator started his political career in Somersworth, N H., after having retired as a major league baseball player.

Mr. Brown's first political job was mayor of Somersworth. From there he went to the U. S. Attorneyship. After retiring as Governor, he served several years on the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

First Democratic Senator

His defeat of the veteran Republican, George H. Moses, made him New Hampshire's first Democratic Senator since the days when Senators were chosen by state legislatures. His successor in the Senate is Charles W. Tobey, a Republican.

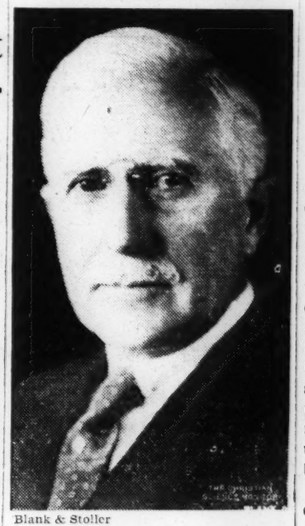
Mr. Brown's principal interest while he was in the Senate was in the development of public power projects and with Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska he was a staunch supporter of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

February Security Sales Show Slump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in February totaled $781,252,481, a drop of 39.3 per cent from January, 1939, and 1.6 per cent from February, 1938.

Stocks sold, including rights and warrants, were valued at $654,563,087, a decrease of 42 per cent from January. Bonds were valued at $126,686,964, a decline of 19.5 per cent from January.

Discusses Deficit



Blank & Stoller

George M. Verity

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Rolling Mill Company.

ARMCO $1,307,880 Loss Compares With '37 Net $8,231,334

NEW YORK (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, reported for 1938 net loss of $1,307,880 after all charges, including $3,516,405 for depreciation and depletion. In 1937 net income amounted to $8,231,334, equal, after provision for preferred stock, to $2.55 a share on the common.

George M. Verity, Chairman, and Charles R. Hook, President of the steel-making concern, said of the year's results:

"The drastic decline in industrial activity resulted in such a low percentage of operations over such a substantial period that, together with the constant attack on steel prices by many uninformed persons and with the natural competitive situation, it ultimately resulted in a breaking down of price structures throughout the iron and steel industry."

The company's consolidated tax bill for 1938 was $2,453,506, the report said, equal to $2.76 per ton of shipped steel and $168.26 for each of the average number of employees.

Current assets at the year-end were $49,828,914, compared with $59,090,612 a year before.

Illinois Industry Opposes Increase In Social Taxation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois manufacturers, comprising a significant part of the nation's industrial community, hold that neither they nor their employees can afford continuation and increase of contributions from working capital and pay envelopes under the Social Security Act. Through the Illinois Manufacturers Association they urge in a brief filed with the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington that the tax rate increases as now provided be deferred at least until 1942, and that old-age benefits be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Association says, in its brief concerning the social security laws, that ". . . in the case of many small business concerns, their pay rolls constitute such a high proportion of their gross sales income that the effect of these levies upon those pay rolls is to take from the business more than the business can earn in these times of business depression and curtailed operations."

It urges specifically in connection with the Old-Age Pensions Law that "an end should be put to the collection of tens of millions of dollars from impoverished Illinois employers and employees under the pretense of building reserves for the employers in their old age—but actually for current expenditures by the Federal Government for other purposes."

It suggests further that the Act be amended in this section so as to limit the amount of tax required to be paid by employers and employees, to the tax on $3,000 per year—regardless of the number of employers the employee may work for during the year.

It would revise the Unemployment Compensation provisions so as to limit the basis of the pay roll tax for unemployment compensation to the first $3,000 received by an employee in any year, and thus make the Unemployment Compensation and Old-Age Benefit provisions correspond.

Declaring that the Wagner Act has "promoted strife and confusion" in Illinois, the Association asks Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois to have the matter reviewed by the Comittee on Education and Labor, and other appropriate committees.

$73,444,000

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

4¼% and 3½% Colorado River Waterworks Refunding Bonds

Dated February 1, 1938 — Due February 1, as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest, August 1 and February 1, payable at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, or at the office of the Treasurer of the District in the City of Los Angeles, California, at the option of the holder. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal and interest, and interchangeable with the consent of the District and at the expense of the holder.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are Exempt from Personal Property Taxes in California and the interest thereon is Exempt from present Federal Income and California State Income Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in California

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND PRICES

$56,452,000 4¼% Bonds

		To Yield			To Yield			To Yield
$ 112,000	1948	2.70%	$2,040,000	1953	3.10%	$2,040,000 ea. yr.	1961-62	3.40%
336,000	1949	2.80	2,040,000	1954	3.15	2,040,000 " "	1963-65	3.45
1,318,000	1950	2.90	2,040,000	1955	3.20	2,040,000 " "	1966-68	3.50
1,646,000	1951	3.00	2,040,000	1956	3.25	2,040,000 " "	1969-72	3.55
2,040,000	1952	3.05	2,040,000 ea. yr.	1957-58	3.30	2,040,000 " "	1973-77	3.60
			2,040,000 " "	1959-60	3.35			

$16,992,000 3½% Bonds

$2,040,000 ea. yr.	1978-81 @ 100	$1,929,000	1984 @ 100	$722,000	1986 @ 100
2,041,000 " "	1982-83 @ 100	1,705,000	1985 @ 100	394,000	1987 @ 100

(Accrued interest to be added in all cases)

Circular on Request

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if received by us. Legality has been approved by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, Attorneys, New York City, and Messrs. O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers, Attorneys, Los Angeles. It is expected that temporary bonds will be delivered in the first instance pending preparation of definitive bonds.

The Chase National Bank — Bankers Trust Company — The National City Bank of New York — R. H. Moulton & Company Incorporated — Lehman Brothers

Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Lazard Frères & Co.

Blair & Co. INC. — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. — Weeden & Co., Inc. — The Northern Trust Company Chicago

Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Phelps, Fenn & Co. — Union Securities Corp. — Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles — Bank of America N. T. & S. A. San Francisco

The Anglo California National Bank — Bankamerica Company San Francisco — American Trust Company Bond Department San Francisco — F. S. Moseley & Co. — A. C. Allyn and Company of New England, Inc.

Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company — R. W. Pressprich & Co. — Hallgarten & Co. — Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. Chicago — Paine, Webber & Co.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. — Roosevelt & Weigold Incorporated — Kean, Taylor & Co. — B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc. — Tucker, Anthony & Co.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co. — Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. — Schwabacher & Co. — Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc. Chicago

Wells-Dickey Company Minneapolis — Arthur Perry & Co., Inc. — Equitable Securities Corporation — The Wisconsin Company Milwaukee

Boston, March 30, 1939.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 465,280
1939 volume to date 59,754,657
1938 volume to date 58,731,880

Market Leaders Off 1 to 4 Points On Late Selling

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The stock market seesawed in a narrow orbit until near the final hour of today's proceedings when a selling flurry, centering on steels and motors, knocked down leaders fractions to around 4 points.

In New York stocks put on a creeping show most of the day, with the late reversal accompanied by a brief period of activity. Transfers for the five hours approximated 1,000,000 shares. Closing prices were near the lows.

London, Paris and Amsterdam markets, up at the start on slightly improved sentiment following yesterday's speech of French Premier Daladier in answer to Premier Mussolini, finally slipped.

Wall Street, generally, felt the row between Italy and France was a long way from being settled, that a German-Polish crisis was in the making and that the end of the Spanish civil war might call for a new political lineup abroad. Thus speculative forces were hesitant.

Aircrafts were in front the greater part of the time, with Douglas, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, and Sperry prominent.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, and Chrysler exhibited forward leanings for a while, but eventually backed away.

Supported were Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Great Northern, and American Telephone.

Up as much as a point or so in the Curb were Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, and American Cyanamid "B."

U. S. Bonds at New Highs

While U. S. Government loans chalked up new record high prices today, the balance of the bond list found the forward path thorny.

Fractional gains and losses were well balanced as the session coasted into the final hour.

Gains among the Federals ran up to around 7-32ds of a point with interest centered once more on the 2⅜s of '65-'60. Activity, whicch bulked large early in the day, fell off in the afternoon dealings.

Denmark obligations held the limelight in the foreign division. The Government 4½s were a point higher and Copenhagen 5s added 2. Mild pressure appeared against some Italian loans.

Light bidding accounted for fractional gains in loans of Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Edison, Delaware & Hudson, Western Union, Nickel Plate, Portland General Electric, and Southern Pacific.

An opening selling flurry knocked down Hoe & Co. 1st mortgage 6½s over a point.

Swiss Franc Falls To New 1939 Low

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The Swiss franc skidded lower today in terms of the dollar, establishing a new low price for the year and approaching last year's bottom point touched during the Munich crisis.

A decline of .05½ of a cent in the Swiss money was connected by many bankers with reports of the recent removal of Swiss gold and securities either out of the country entirely or to secret hiding places.

Rates otherwise—with the exception of a decline of ¼ cent in the British pound—were unchanged.

Deposits in Banks Jan. 1, Largest In History, Says FDIC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced that banks started 1939 with the largest total of deposits in history.

A summary of the condition reports made by the 13,659 insured commercial banks on December 31, 1938, showed deposits totalling $49,-779,000,000, which was 5 per cent more than a year ago.

Assets of the banks likewise were at a record high of $56,800,000,000, or about 5 per cent more than a year ago.

The report also showed that while the banks invested more of their funds in Federal, state and local governmental bonds, their loans and discounts declined about 4 per cent of $16,024,000,000 at the end of 1938.

The banks held $14,507,000,000 of obligations of the Federal Government and its agencies, and $3,011,-000,000 of the obligations of states and their subdivisions.

At the end of 1938, the capital accounts of the banks amounted to 11.3 per cent of total assets, compared with 11.8 per cent a year ago.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, March 30

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.02647‡	.0265	**
Belgium—belga	.1682⅛	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245½	.2247	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011½	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2409	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352½	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0101	.0074
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2300	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2012½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3505	.3505	.6180
Java—florin	.5326	.5327	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2900	.2906	*
Shanghai—dol	.1610	.1612½	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9956	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	62	62	62	+1¾
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	2	34	34	34	
11	8	Adams Exp (.20e)	13	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar24
65⅝	52⅞	Air Reduction (1a)	*15	52⅜	50¾	50¾	—1⅞
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	8½	Alleghany pf xw	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¾
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	18	11	10	10	—1
13⅜	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅝
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	3	14	13	13½	
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	172	168	168¼	—1¾
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
13⅜	11⅞	Allied Mills (3⅓e)	5	12	11½	11½	— ½
11⅞	8⅜	Allied Stores	24	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	64	64	Mar28
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	14	38½	37	37⅛	—1⅛
19⅞	15¼	Alpha P Cem (¼g	4	15⅜	15	15	— ½
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar28
19	15	Amal Leather pf	1	15	15	15	Mar29
69½	59½	Amerada Corp (2)	4	59¼	58	58	— ⅝
24¼	18⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
173¼	133¼	Am Bank Note(.20g)	7	14¼	13¾	13¾	
8	5	Am Bosch	3	5	5	5	— ½
54½	40	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	8	39¼	38	38	—2½
100⅜	87	Am Can (4)	3	89	88¾	88¾	—⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	11	24½	23	23	—2¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	42	40	40	—1
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	9	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1⅛
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	—1¼
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	2	7¼	7	7	— ½
11⅛	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅜
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
-3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	14½	14	14	—1
20½	15⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅝
9¾	7⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7⅛	7	7	— ½
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅞	Am Hide & Leather	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	30½	30	30	Mar27
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	45½	45⅜	45½	+ ½
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar25
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	18	18	18	Mar29
7¾	5⅜	Am International	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30⅜	20⅜	Am Locomotive	9	22	20	20	—1¾
79½	58	Am Locomos pf	2	67	56	56	—4
15¾	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
3½	3⅛	Am M & Metal	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	30¼	Am Metal (¼g)	7	32½	29¾	31½	— ¾
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	24	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	3	43	40	40	—2¾
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	9	38	35¾	35¾	—3
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	43	14	13	13	— ⅞
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	28	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	—1¼
72½	60	Am Roll Mill pf	1	59½	58½	58½	—2
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	2	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
53⅜	40⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	36	41⅞	40	40⅛	—1½
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	8	135	134	134	—1
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	Mar24
41	27¼	Am Steel Fdrs	17	28⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅞
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	3	10	9¾	9¾	
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10	10	10	—2¼
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	85	83	85	—1½
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	Mar27
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	159¼	156¼	157	—1¾
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	83	82¾	83	Mar29
89¾	82⅞	Am Tob B (5)	5	85½	84	84	—2¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	
8⅜	5½	Am Type Fdrs	13	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
14⅜	10½	Am Water Wks	26	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅝
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar25
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
43½	33⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	34	33	33	—1¾
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	21	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	Mar28
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	82	27¼	25¼	25¼	—1⅞
54⅞	42	Anacon W & C	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	5	17	17	17	— ¼
15⅜	11	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	24½	24	24	—
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	Mar29
6⅛	4⅝	Armour Ill	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
52	40½	Armour Ill pr pf	4	40½	40	40	— ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	1	41	41	41	—2
13	9⅜	Arnold Const (3⅜g)	8	11⅜	10½	10½	—1
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	8¼	8	8	— ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	9	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
78	58	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¾
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	40	33	30	30	—3
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	62	61	61	—1
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	13	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	13½	12	12	—2
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	14	21⅜	20½	20½	— ½
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Mar..
8⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45	45	45	Mar29
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅜	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Mar29
4⅜	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	2½	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar29
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	37	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	24	14	13	13	— ⅝
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
10⅜	6⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15⅛	Barber Asphalt	6	15¾	15	15	—1
13	9	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	Mar28
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	6	18½	18	18	— ¾
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	122	122	122	Mar28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
73⅜	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar..
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	40	23⅜	20¾	20¾	—2⅜
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	7	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
52¾	50⅛	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar29
57½	39	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	51	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅜
80	60¼	Beth Steel	153	66½	62	62	—3⅞
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	111	110	110	—2
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
22½	17½	Black & Decker (1)	2	18	18	18	
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	7	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
34¾	23⅜	Boeing Airplane	25	25⅜	23½	23½	—1½
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	2	21⅜	21½	21½	—1
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	2	17⅛	17	17	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	17	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
32	23⅜	Borg Warner (¾g)	19	26⅜	25	25	—1½
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Mar24
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	27¾	25½	25½	— ½
7¼	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	16	12¼	10½	10⅝	—1¾
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	36	24½	21⅜	21⅜	—2⅜
39¼	24¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37	37	37	— ⅛
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ¼
10	7⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	7	7	7	— ⅜
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ¾
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	34	33¼	33¼	—3
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¾
35	31⅜	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	4	13½	12½	12½	— ⅞
13⅛	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	17	9½	9	9	— ⅞
8	5⅜	Budd Mfg	20	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Budd Wheel	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
30	22½	Bullard Co	4	23	22	22	—1⅛
34⅛	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	6	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	15	14¾	14	14	— ½
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	7	15½	15	15	— ¼
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9½	9⅛	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar24
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	8⅝	Byers (AM) Co	6	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	14¼	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	15	15	15	Mar29
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	5	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅝
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅛	1	1	
8⅜	6¼	Calumet & Hec	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	5	13⅜	12¼	12¼	—1⅜
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	5	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
6¼	4⅜	Canad Pacific	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	Mar25
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20½	17⅜	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	4	3	3	3	— ¼
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	81½	80	80	—3
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	7	45	43½	42½	—2½
107⅛	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	8	19⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅞
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	6	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20	20	20	
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Mar29
5½	4½	Century Rib M	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Mar23
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	9	40	39	39	— ½
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	16	9⅝	9	9	— ¾
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	24½	24½	24½	—1
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	29	35	32½	32½	—2⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	4	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	—1
5⅜	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi & N West	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	3⅜	Chi Great West	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar29
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar29
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	4	11	10½	10½	— ½
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar29
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	6	15	13½	13½	—1½
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Mar24
48⅛	44⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅛	45	45⅛	Mar29
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅜	½	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
9⅜	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	11½	Chick Cot Oil	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13½	9	Childs Co	8	9⅞	9	9	— ⅜
85¼	66⅜	Chrysler Corp (1g)	160	74⅜	70½	70⅜	—3¼
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26	18½	Clark Equip	8	23	21¼	21¼	—1¼
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	2	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
60⅛	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	20	47¼	45	45	—1
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	13	28⅜	26½	26½	—1⅝
133	124	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	125	125	125	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Mar28
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	43	15⅜	13½	13½	—1⅞
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Mar29
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	9	28¾	26½	26½	—2
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16⅜	14½	14½	—1⅞
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	5	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	4	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅞
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	60	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	88⅞	87⅜	87⅜	—1⅝
15⅝	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	2	11⅛	10	10	—1⅛
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	3	86	85½	85½	—2
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	10	51¼	48½	48½	—2½
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	53	52	52	—2¾
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10¼	Coml Solvents	43	11⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
2⅛	1⅜	Com'with & South	24	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
64½	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	7	58	54¼	54¼	—2¾
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edis (.40g)	14	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
8⅜	7	Conde Nast	2	7	7	7	
30⅜	24⅛	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	6	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	—1¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	29	23¼	21	21	—2¼
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	46	32	30¼	30½	—1⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	*1	105	105	105	
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Mar24
12⅛	9	Consol Film pf (¾k)	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	25	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Mar22
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
97½	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Mar28
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	6	13⅛	12¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Railways Report Pay to Officials For the Year 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 George D. Brooke received $62,118 from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and as President of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and Pere Marquette Railways, the C. & O. announced. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Board of the C. & O., received $62,275 in the same period from the same roads.

President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, James B. Hill, received $51,777 in 1938. E. S. Jouett, Vice-President and general counse , received $26,212, and A. R. Smith, Vice-President and general counsel, $25,500.

Elliott Stockholder

President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, George B. Elliott, held 592 shares of its common capital stock and $16,000 of its bonds on Feb. 15 last. Lyman Delano, Chairman of the Board and Executive Vice-President, held 1,938 shares of the stock, Roland L. Redmond, director, held 500 shares, and Frederic W. Scott, another director, 1,478.

Robert E. Woodruff, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, received in 1938 a salary of $25,030. President of the Greyhound Corporation, C. E. Wickman, received $49,878 compensation from the corporation and affiliates in 1938. Of this sum, $10,179 was received as President and director of the Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc. O. S. Caesar, Vice-President of Greyhound, received $33,555 in 1938, and G. W. Traer, a director, $30,200.

Salaries paid to officers and directors as well as important holdings of equity securities were revealed in proxy notices filed with the New York Stock Exchange.

Davies Big Shareholder

The largest shareholder in the General Foods Corporation was Marjorie Post Davies with 358.225 shares. Last year Colby M. Chester, Chairman of the Board, received $122,000 salary and Clarence Francis, President, $107,999.

D. C. Jackling, manager of mining operations for the Kennecott Copper Company, received $98,696 in 1938, and E. T. Stannard, President, $97,823.

Lewis S. Rosenthal, Chairman of the Schenley Distillers Corporation, was paid $100.240.

Rufus L. Patterson was paid $40.000 by American Machine & Foundry Company as salary, and $148.000 as a percentage in the profits of a subsidiary, the International Cigar Machinery Company.

Big N. Y. Bank Firms Refuse to Engage In Competitive Bidding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two of the nation's great railroad bankers, Morgan Stanley & Co. and Kuhn Loeb & Co., have flatly declined to enter into competitive bidding for the purchase of equipment trust certificates.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific told the Interstate Commerce Commission that it invited both New York houses to bid on a $1,920,000 issue of 3 per cent equipment certificates.

Morgan Stanley thanked the Milwaukee for the invitation, "but wish to advise that we shall not submit a bid for the purchase of the equipment trust certificates." Kuhn Loeb & Co. replied:

"It has been, and we believe you know, a long standing principle of this firm to refrain from engaging in competitive bidding for corporate securities. If, however, your company does not receive a satisfactory bid, we shall of course be pleased to discuss with you your financial requirements."

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently has insisted that equipment trusts be offered at competitive bidding.

The old practice of some railroads in selling their securities to their bankers, without competitive bidding, has caused considerable criticism, especially on Capitol Hill.

The Milwaukee road invited a large number of banks, investment houses and insurance companies to submit bids. The Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee submitted the highest bid—100.5 per cent of par, plus accrued dividends—and the railroad asked the I. C. C. to approve it.

One thousand 50-ton boxcars and 75 cabooses will be built by the Milwaukee in its own shops at Milwaukee.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices faltered after early gains today, but closed around Wednesday's final quotations for better. Iron and steel shares moved higher in anticipation of increased orders, and motors, tobaccos and aircrafts improved. British funds finished unchanged and trans-Atlantics moved up around a point. Continental selling depressed oils. Foreign bonds were quietly steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed today with prices generally lower. Rentes lost 20 to 80 centimes and Suez Canal was off 250 francs. Royal Dutch and Bank of France were narrowly down.

Liverpool: Cotton futures trading was hesitant today pending some definite news of American export subsidy plans. Closing prices were unchanged to 2 net higher. A little buying by the trade and short covering absorbed scattered liquidation.

Wheat futures ended unchanged to ¼d higher as miller's inquiry for cash wheat improved.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 28: Receipts, $8,919,793.61; expenditures, $17,330,-127.49; net balance, $3,405,995,038.89, including $2,749,966,998.94 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $26,-701,277.21. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,394,574,699.75; expenditures, $6,716,480,147.89, including $2,294,-046,268.54 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, 2,321,905,448.14; gross debt, $39,972,052,542.05; an increase of $861,622.59 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,147,618,550.80.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
1 3⅜s '43-'50 June	104.24	104.24	104.24
4 3¼s '41	107.4	107.4	107.4
17 3¼s '45-'43	110.24	110.24	110.24
3 2¾s '47-'45	109	109	109
3 2½s '53-'49	104.31	104.31	104.31
3 2½s '52-'50	105.2	105.2	105.2
8 2¼s '54-'51	106.28	106.26	106.28
3 3s '55-'51	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 Q-J 2½s '60-'55	107.9	107.8	107.8
17 2¼s '59-'56	106.3	106.2	106.2
300 2¼s '65-'60	105.1	105.1	105.1
8 2¼s '63-'58	105.9	105.9	105.9
Federal Farm Mortgage			
4 3s '47-'42	106.27	106.26	106.26
Home Owners' Loan			
1 2¼s '44-'42	104.31	104.31	104.31
5 3s '52-'44	108.19	108.10	108.10
Corporation Bonds			
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	31	30½	30½
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	57¾	57½	57½
26 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	111¼	111¾	111¾
7 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
10 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
8 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98¾	98¾
16 Arm Del 4s'55	99⅜	99¼	99¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108¾	109
1 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 At&Ch & Bos 4s '33	14	14	14
3 A C Line 1st4s'52	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
4 ACL cit 4s '52	64½	64	64½
6 At&Dan 1st 4s'48	43	43	43
10 B&AO rfg 6s '95	21¼	21	21
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	59	58⅝	58⅞
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 B&O rfg 5s2'95 ct	20	20	20
6 B&AO 5s 2000 D	20	19¾	19¾
7 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12¼	12¼
2 B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	11½	11½
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	57½	56½	57
5 B&O 4sPLE&WV41ct	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
2 B&O 5s S W '50	41½	41	41½
3 B&O 4s T C '59	47	47	47
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51st	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3 Bell TPa 5s'48B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
35 Beth Stl 3½s'52	101	100⅝	100¾
75 Boston&Me 5s '67	34	33	33¼
8 Boston&Me 5s'55	34½	34	34
3 Bkly City RR 5s'41	58	58	58
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5 Bkly Un El1st 5s'50	87	87	87
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34⅝	34¼	34¼
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	98⅞	99
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
21 Can Nat 5s' 45-'57	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	122½	122½	122½
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78¾	79
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	73	73¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
6 Certain-Td 5½s '48	82⅝	82½	82½
1 Chas&Ohio 3⅜s'93	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 C&O 3½s '96D	99⅝	99½	99⅝
22 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99⅝	99½
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	98⅝	99¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
8 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	16	16	16
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	4	4	4
12 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9	9	9
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13½	13½	13½
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15 CRI&P 4s '88	14	13⅞	13⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	109¼	109	109¼
1 Chi&WInd 4½s '62	95	95	95
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90½	90½	90½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	76½	76½	76½
1 Colo&So 4½s '80	42¼	42¼	42¼
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	101½	101½
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅞	101¾	101¾
24 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Comwlth Td 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
40 Comwlth Edis'd 5s '58	109⅞	109½	109½
10 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Con Gt Ist Oil 2¾s '48	108	108	108
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	37	37	37
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	63¼	63¼	63⅛
1 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	111⅞	111½	111⅞
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	105½	105½	105½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	46½	46	46
5 Erie gen 4s '96	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
14 Fla E Coast 5s '74	7¼	7	7
14 Fla E Coast 5s '74 ct	7¼	6¾	7¼
2 Fla E Coast 4½s '59	65⅛	65	65
28 Francis Bas 6s '46	41	41	41
12 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	1¾	1½	1¾
5 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106	106	106
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62	62	62
2 Ga Car&Nor 6s'34	14½	14½	14½
12 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101	101	101
6 Goodrich 6s'45	101¾	101	101
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 5s'73	90	89⅞	90
4 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83½	83	83
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	98⅝	98½	98½
37 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	89⅝	89¼	89¼
1 Hockg V 4½s'99 reg	116	116	116
38 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	73⅞	73¼	73⅞
11 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48⅛	48	48
3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
16 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	50¾	50	50
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	50¾	50½	50½
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	104	104	104
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	108½	108	108½
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32	35¼	35¼	35¼
8 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	63	62¾	62¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	125⅝	125⅜	125⅜
11 Int Hydro Ell cv 6s'44	83⅞	83½	83½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1 Int Paper 6s'55	89½	89½	89½
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	65¾	65½	65½
4 Int T&T 5s'55	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
1 James F&Clea 4s'59	57	57	57
1 Jons&LaughSt 4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4 K C South 5s '50	66	65½	65⅝
2 K C South 3s '50	69½	69¼	69¼
5 K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Keith B F 6s '46 st	98	98	98
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103	103	103
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54¼	54	54¼
19 Lac Gas 5s '39	86½	85	86⅛
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 LehValH1½s 2003 asd	18	18	18
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Liggett M 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
6 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
5 Loews 3½s'46	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	83½	83½
3 Louis&So Jt M 4s '42	77	75½	77
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33¼	33	33¼
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	30½	30½	30½
3 Manila El Ry 5s'53	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	28½	28	28
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	27	27	27
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	45	45	45
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	22½	22½	22½
1 Mo Pac 5s'51	3	3	3
1 Mo Pac 5s '81	16½	16½	16½
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	28½	28½	28½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99½	99⅜	99⅜
2 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	45½	45	45½
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Nassau El 4s'51	40½	40½	40½
36 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105	104⅞	105
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104 9-32	104 9-32	
2 Natl Steel 4s'65	106	105¾	105¾
1 NewEng Tel 5s '52	127	127	127
5 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	103	103	103
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	32	32	32
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	27	27	27
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	101½	101½	101½
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	56⅞	56½	56½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	66	66	66
13 NYC 3¾s'46	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
7 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69	68¾	68¾
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56¾	56½	56½
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '41	69	69	69
1 NYC&StL5½s '74A	66	65½	66
26 NY Ch&StL4 4½s '78	54¾	53⅞	54
14 NYConn RR 4½s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 NYDock cv 5s '47	53	52½	52½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	12½	13½
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	21⅞	21⅞	21¾
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
17 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13⅝	13½	13½
2 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	6⅞	6¾	6¾
3 N Y Tel 4½s '39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	111	111	111
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66½	66¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57	57	57
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	82	81¾	82
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Ogden L Cha 4s '48 st	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	109	10	109
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111½	111⅜	111½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	79	79	79
5 Para Pict 6s '55	101¾	101½	101½
3 Parmelee T 6s '44	53	53	53
26 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅜	105¼	105¼
24 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅜	99	99
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Pen RR 4s '43	109	109	109
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¾	89⅝	89¾
21 Pen RR 3½s '52	85⅜	85¼	85¼
5 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	117	117	117
9 Pere Marq 5s '56	71¾	71½	71½
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	63½	65
15 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '34	109½	109½	109½
10 Phila Co 5s '67	102½	102½	102½
2 Phil Elec 2½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1 Ph Read S&F 5s '73	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s89B	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	48	48	48
47 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	70⅞	71¼
45 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13⅞	13½	13½
6 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	100	100
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	65	64¾	64¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6 Rdg Per Cen 4s '51	56½	56	56
7 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s61	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 RepublicSteel 4½s '56	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 RevereCop&B4¾s56	100½	100½	100½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 StLSF4½s78ctf st	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5 St LSW rfg 5s '90	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 St Paul UnDep5s72	117½	117½	117½
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	57	57
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12½	12⅛	12½
3 Silesian-Am 7s '41	68¼	68	68¼
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	97½	97¼	97½
15 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103⅜	103⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 So Pac 4½s '68	50⅝	50¼	50⅞
16 Sou Pac 4½s'81	50¼	50	50¼
7 So Pac 4½s '69	50½	50⅜	50½
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65	65
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	61	61	61
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¼	52	53¼
3 So Pac SPFer 4s '50	90	90	90
5 South Ry 6½s '56	73½	73	73
7 South Ry gen 6s '56	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
19 South Ry 1st&R 5s '56	55	54¾	54¾
8 So Ry 4s St L '51	71½	71¼	71½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104	104	104
9 Studebaker cv 6s '45	84	84	84
22 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	99½	97¾	99½
10 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107	107	107
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117⅜	117	117⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	85	85	85
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85	85	85
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	85	85	85
3 Third Ave 5s '37	92½	92½	92½
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Third Ave 4s '60	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Un Oil Cal 5½s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113	113
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	98	98
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	77½	78
2 UnRys StL 4s '34	28½	28½	28½
7 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	98½	98¼	98½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	67	66	67
1 Va&SW cn 5s '58	58	58	58
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	8½	8½	8½
23 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	101¼	101	101¼
1 Warner Brs cv 6s '39 ct	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	44¼	44	44¼
1 Wash Prop 3⅜s '66	110½	110½	110½
12 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
15 Westn Md 4s '52	87⅜	87⅛	87¼
3 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17¼	17⅛	17¼
3 Western Un 5s '51	64	64	64
4 Western Un 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108	108	108
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
Foreign Bonds			
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	56	56	56
11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78⅛	78	78
11 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	78	78	78
4 Argentine 4½s'48	92¼	92¼	92¼
18 Argentine 4½s'71	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
6 Australia 5s '55	99	98⅞	99
7 Australia 5s '57	99¼	99	99¼
13 Australia 4½s '56	94½	94	94
4 Belgium 7s '55	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Belgium 6s '55	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Berlin City 6s '58	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	26½	26½	26½
13 Brazil 8s '41	23½	23	23
9 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18	18
6 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18	18
5 Brazil Cr Ry 7s '52	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5 Brisbane 5s '57	94½	94½	94½
2 Budapest 6s '62	9	9	9
6 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	50⅜	50¼	50¼
2 Buen A 4⅜s4¾sApr'76	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
3 Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110	110
2 Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Canada 3½s '61	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
2 Canada 3s '67	100½	100½	100½
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	14	14
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Chile 7s '42	15¼	15	15¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chile 6s '63	15	15	15
3 Chile 6s '63, asd	11	11	11
1 Cologne 6½s '50	19½	19½	19½
1 Colonia 6s '61 Oct	24	24	24
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	26	26	26
16 Copenhag 5s '52	84	83⅞	84
56 Copenhag 4½s'53	83	83⅜	83⅜
42 Denmark 6s '42	99¼	99	99¼
44 Denmark 4½s '55	98	97½	97⅝
70 Denmark 4½s'62	88	86¾	86¾
1 Dom 2nd 5½s'40	70	70	70
2 Ger Gov 5½s'65	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Haiti 6s '52	73	73	73
1 Hung Mtg 7s '46	7½	7½	7½
14 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	49½	49⅛	49⅜
4 Italy 7s 1951	64⅜	64	64
1 Met Water 5½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Milan City 6½s '52	50⅜	50	50
10 Norway 6s '44	105	105	105
2 Norway 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22 Norway 4½s '65	101	100½	100¾
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100¾	100	100¼
5 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	60½	60½	60½
13 Peru 1st 6s '60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
2 Peru 6s 1961	89½	89½	89½
12 Poland 5s '50	33	33	33
3 Poland 7s '47	38	36	36
1 Rhine-West 6s '

Roosevelt Praises Negroes For Aid to Human Service

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro school, he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between States and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn, and Opelika from Chehaw, Ala. Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Representative Henry B. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

The President told Tuskegee students he was proud of the Institute's graduates because, throughout his extensive travels, he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

Dr. Patterson opened the exercises on a knoll overlooking the student body, spread out on the greensward below.

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said, "that we welcome our beloved President to this institution."

He said the "warm friendship of the white South for this institution is an inspiration and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the North, much that exists here today and much that has been accomplished would not have been possible."

Later at Auburn, President Roosevelt, addressing students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field, said one of the great problems of the south was to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Mr. Steagall and was interested to learn all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem No. 1, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North, he declared.

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to see soil erosion eliminated in the South and its factories producing more of the things the South needs.

Process of Taming the Columbia

United States Bureau of Reclamation

General View of Grand Coulee Project in State of Washington

Night scene shows how work is progressing. In the left background are the lights of Mason City, the construction camp. The scaffolding above the huge coffer dams feeds concrete to the great Spokane Dam itself. In the foreground can be seen lights reflected on the calm waters of the lake which the dam is making of the turbulent Columbia.

C. I. O. Auto Union Seeks Clear Road For Drive on Ford

CLEVELAND, March 30 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers brought their internal differences out onto the convention floor and President Roland J. Thomas said last night the Union appeared more in agreement than at any time.

The delegates received the reports they had demanded from their officers and cross-examined leaders who had been generally considered contestants for the Union presidency.

One of the reports revealed that 7,000 Ford Motor Company workers had been signed as union members at one time, but that only two delegates representing between 200 and 300 Ford workers are attending the convention.

Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen told the session, "I readily admit I have not been free of factional activity. We (officers) are all sick of it and are ready to put an end to it."

Secretary-Treasurer George Addes, who was widely talked of as another presidential contestant, was generally understood to have withdrawn from that race.

Vice-Presidents Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer drew ovations at conclusion of their reports, both principally attacking Homer Martin, former President, who split his following away from the C. I. O. in January.

As the situation cleared, Philip Murray, one of the two C. I. O. Vice-Presidents in attendance, left the city. The other, Sidney Hillman, remained to confer further over candidacies and constitutional questions.

Mr. Thomas asserted discussion of the controversial officers' reports had "cleared the air" and "we won't have any trouble getting together now."

Meanwhile, the delegates advanced toward their announced No. 1 task of organizing Ford Motor Company employees.

Nine rank and file representatives composing the Organization Committee dealt with the formidable problem as others took up constitutional questions or sought solution of remaining factional difficulties.

Before the committee was an ultimatum from Mr. Thomas:

"If Ford stays unorganized, the Union can't long keep its strength in the auto and parts plants now under contract."

The group discussed radio, handbill and public speaking barrages in planning campaign tactics. One proposal asked even that special movies be filmed to aid in enlisting workers. Another would require the U. A. W. Executive Board to hire dozens of special organizers, including trained workers for each of the nationalities represented among Ford workmen; negro organizers for negro employees.

Considered a powerful weapon was a threat to denounce the huge motor firm as "unfair to labor" in a national drive. This had been advocated in Mr. Thomas' convention report which asserted workers are "eager to get out from under the low wages and penitentiary atmosphere of the Ford plants."

Economy by Congress? Only If Factional Strife Lasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The economy drive in Congress—the outstanding battle in the 76th session—now wavers in the balance as the result of unforeseen and extraordinary developmnts.

The fate of the drive, as events are shaping, now appears to rest not on any will to economy, but on whether angry sectional and other factions continue to fight one another, or agree to collaborate for a common raid on the United States Treasury.

The future became more uncertain as the House Appropriations Committee decided today to throw a $100,000,000 emergency WPA relief bill before the excited House membership, which only yesterday rejected a $250,000,000 farm parity plan through the efforts of an incongruous combination of savers and spenders.

Sequel to Parity Defeat

Mr. Roosevelt has asked repeatedly for $150,000,000 in additional WPA money. The Committee reported out $100,000,000 instead, by a vote of 25 to 13. The bill will be brought up in the House today. It makes a direct sequel to the defeat March 28 of the parity payment fund.

In a point of fact, not in recent years has the issue of log-rolling on a sectional basis been brought up in such clean-cut form as in the dramatic spectacle now presented, involving both houses of Congress, and accentuated by dozens of recent utterances of the dominating question of economy.

Farm and City Blocs

Briefly, what happened was that a farm bloc which ignored the proffers of assistance of an urban bloc intent on linking the fate of the WPA appropriation with that of the farm parity payment proposal, found its $250,000,000 measure unexpectedly defeated in the House. The story of the defeat was dramatic in itself and its fate wavered in the balance all afternoon, but the final vote on the so-called Cannon Amendment was 204 to 191. It was divided as follows: For the amendment, 168 Democrats, 20 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Labor and 2 Progressives. Against, 68 Democrats, 135 Republicans, and 1 American Labor.

With retaliation its aim, the farm group is now prepared to do its best to tommyhawk the WPA appropriation which the city representatives seek and which the Appropriations Committee is preparing to offer it as a victim. Neither of the two groups seeks economy, but the result of their conflicting endeavors may bring economy about in spectacular fashion.

Raid on Treasury Expected

On the other hand, legislative observers who have seen such maneuvers before are inclined to expect quite another outcome less favorable to the budget. They anticipate a joint raid on the Treasury as a final result. They look for the parity item to be restored in the Senate, where $212,000,000 was approved last year, where the policy was inaugurated over Mr. Roosevelt's qualified opposition. As for the WPA emergency relief item, they will not be surprised to see that voted ultimately also.

The parity defeat was not so much a victory for economy as a falling out among rival spenders. The 1940 agricultural supply bill was thereafter promptly passed, containing nearly $1,000,000,000, including $500,000,000 for the Soil Conservation Program.

The House took one other major step. Mr. Roosevelt had just announced his export subsidy proposal for cotton. But the House rejected, 195 to 98, an amendment to appropriate an un-budgeted $60,000,000 for subsidizing farm exports, in addition to $90,000,000 available under existing law. Representative Clifton A Woodrum (D) of Virginia, economy advocate, received an unprecedented ovation for this session as he made the appeal which defeated the proposal.

'White Collar' Amendment To Wage-Hour Act Agreed Upon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30 — Changes in the nine-month-old wage and hour law to exempt persons earning $200 or more a month from the 44-hour week and ease other "hardships" have been agreed upon by Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The provisions Mr. Andrews is trying to change have never been enforced, but he is convinced that if injustices are corrected soon, businessmen and manufacturers will have much more confidence in the whole wage-hour experiment.

Explaining the proposed "white collar" amendment, Mrs. Norton said, "A good deal of the objection to the Fair Labor Standards Act comes from its application to so-called 'white collar' workers—men and women engaged in work not of a clearly administrative or executive nature, but which frequently requires overtime work.

"In the case of bookkeepers, private secretaries, etc., high-salaried office workers in the main, it is felt that the application of the law works great hardship both on the employer and employees.

"In many instances employees such as those described actually work in a quasi-executive capacity, and it is utterly impossible to regulate their hours of work. I feel that a salary of $200 a month should protect a worker against exploitation and therefore I am proposing to exempt all employees receiving that salary or more from the hours provisions of the act by amending Section 13 (A) to include persons on a guaranteed monthly salary of $200 a month or more."

Another major amendment would give the Wage-Hour Administrator increased power to rule upon application of the law, define technical and trade terms, and make special provisions with respect to industrial homework and constant wage plans.

Other amendments would:

Exempt telephone operators in exchanges serving fewer than 350 stations; create industrial committees to determine minimum wage rates for industries in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; change certain clauses so as to give processors equal treatment with agriculture, now excluded from the act; permit suits to be brought against violators of the act in the district where they are "found" or "do business," as well as where they are incorporated; and change penalties so as to protect persons who innocently purchase goods in violation of the law.

The same amendments are to be introduced in the Senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Coulee Dam's Best Gift to People Is Water for Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The most important thing about the Grand Coulee Dam to the people of the State of Washington, where the giant structure is being built, is not that it will be the world's largest dam, not that it will be the greatest structure yet made by man, not even that it will include one of the greatest power developments possible on the North American continent.

The backbone of the project to the people who live near it—the thing they have been wanting most, the thing they have been promoting for more than 30 years of hope, hard work and frequent discouragements, is the irrigation of the widespread acres of the Columbia Basin. Now the end of the rainbow is in view—the pot of gold seems close at hand but who shall grasp it first? The problem has become very real in the Northwest.

In the last five years millions of dollars have been spent on the Grand Coulee Dam construction and some funds have been used for soil classification and land surveys in the Columbia Basin, but no money has yet gone for actual reclamation construction work. The irrigation of land in the Columbia Basin project cannot begin until the Grand Coulee Dam, together with portions of the power plant and pumping station, is completed. However, with the completion of the dam now expected in 1941 or 1942, the preparation for reclamation and irrigation must get under way.

The Columbia Basin embraces 1,200,000 acres in a pear-shaped area that is defined on its western border by the Columbia River; the northern border touches at or about the lower end of the Grand Coulee at Soap Lake, Wash., while the southern boundary reaches to the cities of Pasco and Burbank at the mouth of the Snake River.

It is a section of beautifully lying land, at the elevation ranging from 400 to 1,700 feet above sea level, comprised of volcanic ash soil. It includes parts of the counties of Adams, Grant and Franklin in Washington, and the eastern fringe of the project is 70 miles from Spokane, the nearest large city.

Germany's Demands on Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

attitude is reflected here in semi-official statements issued which one day suggest friendly help to its neighbor and the next day breathes out something which is very much nearer a warning if not a threat.

The situation appears to be governed by the western powers' attitude toward the Polish Corridor and therefore much will depend upon the result of the visit to London early next week of Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister. The position as seen here is very much like that of Rumania a week ago when the Bucharest Government was faced with the alternative of accepting an economic plan which grants the Reich far-reaching control over the development of Rumania's resources or taking the consequences of grave action. Before accepting, as is well known, Rumania inquired of London what help it was prepared to give in case of war. But Rumania obtained only vague promises from the democracies, while Hungarian and German troops were being massed near Rumania's borders in Slovakia and Ruthenia. In consequence Rumania had to accept.

Plenty of Troops on Border

Poland is in a worse situation than Rumania as examination of a map will show, and especially as Germany has a large number of troops already occupying strategic positions on Polish frontiers.

[Foreign reports of movements of German troops along the Polish frontier were denied March 29 with the significant remark that there were enough troops there already. No need for any more.]

Some days ago it was thought here that Poland might not be as amenable to "reason and common sense," as dictated by the Reich but today there is a feeling that the country may be more "conciliatory" when it realizes Germany's military strength. Confidence is all the greater here in Berlin also, it being felt that Britain, having allowed democratic Czecho-Slovakia first to be broken up and then absorbed, will hardly risk war for Poland, since the anomaly of the Polish Corridor and the treatment of Germans in Poland long has been condemned by British public opinion.

Conversations in London, however, are authoritatively reported to be proceeding along the line of Franco-British military commitments to both Poland and Rumania in the event of an attack by Germany. The arrangements have not reached a definitive form, however, although Prime Minister Chamberlain indicated in the Commons that present British plans "go a great deal further" than the measures for consultation which were previously advanced by the British.

But Germany momentarily is concentrating upon events in Warsaw. Will there be a new national government of concentration, and, if so, will it support Mr. Beck's policy and Poland's nonaggression pact signed with Germany in 1934? It is this international aspect which is the most important for Germany at the present time.

To a country where "tempo" and "dynamics" are the great slogans, the delay of the democratic countries, even if it is only to speak and think of the long-term consequences of their possible action, is naturally interpreted as weakness and decadence, and to this is added the picture of the western democracies which are allegedly unable to decide which of them shall take the initiative. If none takes it then nothing will happen. It is not too much to say that the Reich feels that it will have done all it wants in East Europe before Anglo-French action begins to move.

Britain's increased military strength is noted here, but as yet little comment is made, though regarding Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on there being "something more than consultations with other powers," it asked whether this is intended as a provocation or a bluff.

France's determination not to permit unlimited German-Italian trade expansion into Rumania and Yugoslavia is indicated by the conclusion of a trade agreement with both countries. The pact doubles French purchases of Rumanian oil and grants liberal tariff concessions for Rumanian and Yugoslavian agricultural products, without additional reciprocal concessions for French manufactured goods. These treaties come into force immediately through the French Government's decree powers.

Quebec Defers Action on Bill Aiding Protestant Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—All important action toward reform or modernization of Protestant education in Quebec Province will be postponed for a year. This delay was decided upon, with the rejection, by Premier Maurice L. Duplessis and the Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, of those sections of the Montreal Central Protestant School Board's legislative bill which sought greater revenues for Protestant education in Montreal.

In order that the needs in Quebec Protestant education may be better understood, a committee will be set up, composed of the five Protestant members of the House together with Albiny Paquette, Provincial Secretary, whose department has charge of education.

The rejected portion of the bill would have increased taxation on Protestant property on the Island of Montreal from 10 to 13 mills on the dollar. The bill quoted the Hepburn Survey, made last year, which asserted that $1,100,000 in additional funds was needed immediately for effective Protestant education in Greater Montreal.

But Premier Duplessis, who presided over the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, declared that while matters concerning Protestant education were for the Protestants to decide, the Government had its own responsibilities on taxation.

Three remaining clauses of the bill were passed. One provides that the Montreal Protestant School Board may issue bonds of not more than 10 years' duration, without provision for sinking fund. A second allows the lithographing or printing of facsimile signatures on the bonds issued. The third affects members of the Greek Orthodox Church, equalizing their tax rates

Ickes Offers Hall To Negro Singer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced March 30 that Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, would be permitted to give a free public concert at the Abraham Lincoln memorial here on Easter Sunday.

Mr. Ickes' decision followed a long row over the singer's proposed appearance in the national capital. First, the Daughters of the American Revolution refused her use of that organization's Constitution Hall on the ground that the hall would be in use until shortly before the proposed recital.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt resigned from the D. A. R. soon thereafter.

Subsequently, the Public School Board denied her permission to sing in the Central High School (for white children) auditorium.

Copper Profits Tax In Chile Approved

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—A motion to consider a reconstruction relief bill, which includes a 10 per cent tax on the profits of copper companies, stands approved by the Senate. The vote was 20 to 9, with 8 abstentions.

The bill pertains to reconstructing southern districts damaged by severe earthquakes last month.

Head of Brazil's Army Invited to Visit Italy

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 29 (AP)—An invitation from the Italian Government for Brazil's chief of staff, Gen. Pedro Goes Monteiro to visit Italy's army and aviation forces was announced today. Sources close to the Italian Embassy said the invitation had been accepted, but no official reply was disclosed.

The military chief already had been invited to make a similar visit to Germany; thus it was possible he might visit both of the Rome-Berlin axis partners, Brazilian aviation missions recently returned from Germany and Italy.

General Grahl Elected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, Des Moines, adjutant general of the Iowa National Guard, was elected president March 29 of the National Guard Adjutant General School Association. He succeeds Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd, Hartford, Conn. Col. John S. Bersey, Lansing, Mich., was elected secretary.

Czech Group Adopts 'Hail Fatherland'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 30

A German news service (DNB) dispatch from Prague yesterday said the chairman of the Czech Committee of National Union there had announced that in the future the official Czech greeting would be a lifting of the right arm and the phrase, "Hail Fatherland."

Independent dispatches from Prague said the same organization had recommended the introduction of general labor duty under which each citizen would be required to contribute several days of free labor to the State.

Dun and Bradstreet Praise County Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Doug Bradshaw, county accountant, presented to the County Commissioners what he described as one of the best "Christmas cards" he received during the holiday period. The object of Mr. Bradshaw's appreciation was a letter from Dun and Bradstreet's praising the County fiscal record system.

The letter was addressed to the County official by Frederick L. Bird, director of municipal research of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., of New York, in response to certain exhaustive data sent the firm by Mr. Bradshaw. The letter expressed high praise of the condition of Mecklenburg finances, and particularly emphasized the excellence of the records kept by the County as to its financial status.

Allegheny College Plans Library Treasure Room

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADVILLE, Pa.—In keeping with extensive expansion now being contemplated by the library of Allegheny College, here, is the Treasure Room, intended to house priceless literary possessions of the college, made possible through a $10,000 endowment presented by Mrs. Arthur W. Thompson of Philadelphia, widow of the prominent Allegheny alumnus.

To be known as the Thompson Treasure Room, the new library project will be one of three important additions planned for the college library, according to William F. Tolley, President. The other two are the Lincoln Room, to care for the college's Lincoln collection donated by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, noted author, and a "browsing room," planned by Allegheny's New York Alumni Association.

Library Extension Comes to Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Library extension for Alabama, in behalf of which an active campaign has been conducted during the fall and winter months, is now a fact. A bill establishing a Public Library Service Division in the State Department of Archives and History has been signed by Gov. Frank M. Dixon.

"The establishment of such an agency, making books available to all of the people of the State, will meet one of our greatest educational needs," declared Miss Lila May Chapman, director of the Birmingham Public Library. "It makes it possible for citizens to continue their education after school, which is as important indeed as rudimentary schooling. Books will be lent directly to individuals in rural communities where no libraries exist. One of the chief duties, however, of the Director of the Division will be to travel over the State and encourage and aid in the establishment of libraries.

"Library extension for Alabama is a measure for which we have been working for more than eight years. We are very happy at length to see its accomplishment, Alabama being the last Southern State to adopt this very effective means of combating illiteracy."

Repeal Asked in N. C. For Absentee Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Board of Elections, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, has recommended that the Legislature, now sitting for its 1939 session, repeal the present absentee ballot law. In its place, the Board asked for a new law that will "make fraud well nigh impossible and, if committed, certain of detection."

Following every primary and election in recent years, there have been complaints based on alleged violations of the provisions of the present absentee voters' law, which was enacted in wartime.

The Election Board's recommendation goes on to point out that "if safeguards are not sufficient to eliminate the prevailing abuses of the absentee ballot law, then the State Board of Elections would recommend not only the abolition of the present law, but that no substitute statute be enacted, even at the risk of depriving persons physically unable to go to the polls, or temporarily absent from the county, their right to vote."

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CHOCOLATE NOVELTIES
for Easter
Come in and see our complete line and you will find just what you are looking for
MAR-KEN'S
46 ELM STREET, NEW CANAAN

Louise
BEAUTY SHOP
It's our joy and our delight
To make you glow with beauty bright
48 Elm St., New Canaan Tel. 742

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

NEW HAVEN
SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEGABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Spring Millinery
Only One Price
$1.95
MRS. ANN BAUER
CORONET HAT SHOP
1104 CHAPEL STREET

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Select Your EASTER
Suit, Coat or Dress at
MURIELS
CHAPEL AT ORANGE

Soltow & Sparrow
Gifts
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
75 WHITNEY AVENUE

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring
and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Refreshing as Spring!
BLOUSES—DRESSES
Feminine or Tailored from
The Smart Woman
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
63 Wall St., Norwalk

Easter Greetings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Candy for Easter!
Schrafft's—Whitman's
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Ave. Frost Bldg.

STAMFORD

KNIT-TEX $30
America's Largest Selling Topcoat. Made by the makers of the famous Worsted-tex Suit.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

L. Spelke and Son
FINE SHOES
419 Main St., Stamford

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We will allow a 5% discount to Monitor readers on anything selected from our entire stock.
Juniors', misses', women's and men's apparel
MANTELL & MARTIN
Stamford, Conn.

SUITS AND DRESSES
Selected by Mme. Ell
with a view to exclusiveness and economy are assembled for your selection at
THE ELL SHOP
67 BROAD STREET

Phones 4-2042—4-6570 Good Parking
KRUGER'S
Hairdressing Studio
Permanent Wave Specialist
51 RIVER ST. MRS. MAY KRUGER, Mgr.
Next to Roger Smith Hotel

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Everything for Easter!
LATHAMS Inc.
Flowers
for every occasion
Delivered to all parts of the world
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
163 BEDFORD STREET Tel. 4-2877

Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
133 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
"Facing the Park on the Square"
Smart DRESS Accessories
for your Spring Outfit

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
It's Spring here in our Dress Department!
Fine Rayon Print Dresses
of the better kind in a lovely assortment
Price $3.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
SPORTSWEAR for SPRING!
Now on our second floor, featuring jackets, sweaters and skirts, both matching and contrasting.
$1.98 to $5.98
In Waterbury smart femininity knows the Easter Fashion Parade begins at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St., Waterbury

Expert Permanent Waving
in Our Beauty Salon
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

You should include a new pair of Shoes with the boys' or men's new spring outfit
Visit our new
"Sundial" Shoe Department
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Dial 4-4822

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Carried in Waterbury by
Service Shoe Store
175 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. F. GALTON
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN Tailors LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
111 WEST SARATOGA STREET
Plaza 5149

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO
819 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

JOHN H. SAUMENIG & CO.
Stationers
EASTER CARDS
Engraving Printing
229 Park Ave. Plaza 1664

Come in and Choose an
EASTER CORSAGE
to harmonize with the lovely spring shades
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R SIECK
1823 N. CHARLES ST. VERNON 4896

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
JOHN G. MYERS
Has An
EASTER COAT
For You No Matter What You Want To Pay
SECOND FLOOR

Albany's Leading Shoe Rebuilders
Your Shoes Sure Got a Tough Break This Winter . . .
We can restore their color and rebuild them.
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Free call and delivery in Albany and Suburbs.
Empire Shoe Rebuilders
538 BROADWAY Phone 5-3067

WHITNEY'S
Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NO. PEARL ST.

EASTER CARDS and EASTER GIFTS
Specially wrapped in Easter Wrapping
The Blue Boy Shop
118 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOUGLAS
Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing Latest Spring Styles
Last Call for Easter
Easter wouldn't be Easter without a New Hat and New Accessories to match the new Spring Costume. You can be sure of a pleasing ensemble if all are purchased
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

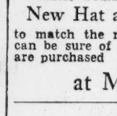
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Sophisticated Easter Styles
Correct and Moderately Priced
Spencer's
69 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0937

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000



FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

CURTAINS
We Specialize in
Laundering and Dry Cleaning Them
PARKHILL & HART LAUNDRY, INC.
1507-11 MAIN STREET GA. 4400

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Office 247 Allen St. Li. 7676
Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

EASTER FLOWERS
With your personal card delivered anywhere, without extra charge, if you place your order before
APRIL FIFTH
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
376 DELAWARE AVE. WA. 8310

Children's Easter Apparel
Awaiting Your Selection at
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
1495 Hertel Avenue

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort
All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children

LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Choice Hams Our Specialty
We Deliver University 8480

GEORGE PUEHN
Quality Meats
Specializing in
HOME BOILED HAMS
We Deliver
181 Kenmore Ave. PA. 4411

CORTLAND

Time for your
Easter Cleaning
Don't Delay, Just Phone 33 and we will call
L. C. TYLER
17 COURT STREET

Easter
Calls for new footwear and we invite your patronage for SHOES AND HOSIERY
Wood's Boot Shop

ELMIRA

Tinney's FLOWERS
HERBERT A. TINNEY
Hoffman at Church Sts. Dial 2-5656
Flowers by Wire

GLOVERSVILLE

SPRING OPENING
of our newly remodeled store
for Boys, Students, and Men
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street

PECK'S FLOWERS
for Easter
Member of F.T.D.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

The New Imperial Washable WALLPAPER
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 N. Main Street

Specials for Easter
Roast of Beef, Veal, Legs of Lamb, Smoked Ham, Fresh Dressed Broilers, Roasting Chickens, Turkeys and Fowls
ORDER EARLY
South Main Street Cash Market
Free Delivery Phone 2591

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

CROSLEY ELECTRIC SHELVADOR REFRIGERATORS
Call and see the new models
ARGERSINGER'S

Karmelkorn Shop
for Easter
Box Candy and Novelties at moderate prices.

Esso
Williams Brothers
95 So. Main 180 No. Main

ITHACA

SPRING PAINTS and WALLPAPERS
TREMAN, KING'S

Easter Flowers
CORSAGES and PLANTS
BOOL'S FLOWERDALE
Phone 2758 215 E. State St.

LOUNSBERY'S
Flowers
409 College Ave. Phone 3327

THE PASTRY SHOP
is saving time for busy housewives. No need to bake when you can buy these delicious:
Rolls—Breads—Cookies
Cakes—Pies
of home-baked quality!
Phone 2265 113 N. Aurora St.

JAMESTOWN

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Bigelow's
for Easter Togs

KENMORE

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Ave. DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

Shoes for the Family
Florsheim, Red Cross, Thoro Good, Freeman, Arch Mold, Red Goose
GEORGE L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Ave.

LARCHMONT

Silver Service Station
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Candy Gifts for Easter
Beautiful Boxes, Novelties
Baskets and Rabbits
THE CANDY BOX
1933A PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BREINER'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream
96 Merrick Rd. Tel. Baldwin 878
Horton's Ice Cream, Schrafft's and Whitman's Chocolates, Easter Novelties and Bunnies, Assorted Chocolate Rabbits and Eggs, Easter Baskets and Nests, $1 up.

1938 Chrysler Royal Sedan
With Trunk, Radio and Heater, $695
CONWAY MOTORS
55 No. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 2240
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Grand 5-10-$1.00 Store
92 MERRICK ROAD BALDWIN, N. Y.
Complete line of Easter Toys, Candy, Novelties and Cards
OUR MOTTO
Better Merchandise at Lower Prices

Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER, Prop.
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Easter Cards—Easter Bunnies
100 Merrick Rd., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

THE BALDWIN SODA SHOP
wishes all its Monitor friends a very happy Easter
9 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Place Your Order Now for Easter Flowers and Gifts
DALSIMER
A Corsage Will Delight Her Easter Morn
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Merle Mullen
159-19 Northern Blvd.
Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
Smart Clothes for All Occasions

Smart Spring Styles
Sizes from 10 to 20 and 36 to 44 and half sizes

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET FLUSHING 9-8056
for
RADIO ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES and SERVICE

Headquarters for
BOYS'—GIRLS' EASTER FASHIONS
STERN'S 36-53 Main Street
Exclusive Children's Outfitters

TWEEDS MEN'S SHOPS
Manhattan Shirts--Knox Hats
37-05 MAIN ST. IND. 3-2130
Opposite Abramson's

SPRING SUITS, COATS
Dresses, Hats and Accessories
Gifts for all occasions
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-4220
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

Easter Greetings
H. F. DIEHL
Jeweler
Expert repairing on jewelry and watches
41-47 Main St. Ind. 3-6226

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
ART IN FLOWERS
Fl. 9-1881 40-09 150th Street

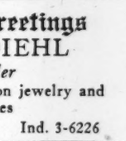
Complete Easter Apparel
for Men and Boys
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings
Free Parking

FLUSHING—Bayside

Say It This EASTER With FLOWERS and PLANTS from
RICHTER
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles. Daily deliveries to Manhattan and Brooklyn and by wire all over the world.
197-23 47th Ave.
(Rocky Hill Road)
Bayside 9-3000—3001—3002

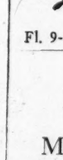
FOREST HILLS

You're Right for Spring in



The FLORSHEIM *Shoe*
Famed for quality, worthy of our handsome Hickey-Freeman suits
FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill

JUST RECEIVED
large shipment of
EASTER NECKWEAR $1.00 Boxed
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-38 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585



If you want an
Easter Bonnet
We Have It
MAY KAY
MILLINERY
73-09 Austin St. Bo. 8-7247

FREEPORT

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island

MILLANG'S
Choice Easter Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers
Deliveries Everywhere
22 S. Main St. Freeport, N. Y. Ph. Free. 2284
224 W. Merrick Rd. Merrick, N. Y. Ph. Free. 1240

Smart New Styles
for Spring
GOLDMAN SHOE SHOP
KALI-STEN-IKS for CHILDREN
34 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

MILLINERY SALE!
for Women with Young Ideas

$1.95 up
Sailors, Bretons and Bi Brims in rough and shiny neora straws Navy, wine, japonica, violet and black. Sizes to 24
Pearl's Millinery Shoppe
84 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

RIEMER'S
Groceries and Delicatessen
Frosted Foods
Our New Address
27 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

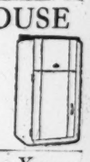
★ VIEBROCK'S ★
40 S. Main St. Ph. Free. 4236
● VISIT US ●
in our new, modern surroundings
SPECIAL CANDIES for EASTER
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Flowers for Easter

A Message of Joy and Love
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 West Merrick Road Phone Free. 2434

THE IRVING SHOP
Inc.
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
is showing
NEW SPRING STYLES FOR MEN
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

WESTINGHOUSE
Washers
Ranges
Refrigerators



SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

Prettier Fashions for Your
"Easter Debut"
GAY ACCESSORIES
Jackets, Skirts, Blouses, Sweaters, Hosiery, Bags and Gloves
CAROL GREEN'S
60 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. Free. 6163

★ *Be the Hit of the Easter Parade* ★
in Sparkling Spring Fashions. Sample Coats, Suits, Dresses at prices you can afford.
Sizes 9-52
sample dress shop
74 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. Free 1176-J

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
PERMANENT WAVES
$5 and up
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
Freeport's Finest Store
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Adam Hats, Manhattan Shirts
85 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Now is the time
to drain and flush your crankcase and refill with Sinclair Opaline or 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Hwy. and Henry St.

MEN, EASTER BECKONS
New CLOTHES
You'll find us prepared with the sort of suits and topcoats that you'd like to find for the Spring season modestly priced—
$25 to $50
Est. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

Rhoda Sportswear
Easter Suits and Dresses
Costume Jewelry
Barbizon Underwear and Hosiery
46 Middle Neck Rd. G. N. 2693

Flowers—Plants—Decorations

The Flower Box
83 Middleneck Rd.
Ph. Gr. Neck 30
WE DELIVER

Canterbury Inn
45 Grace Avenue, Great Neck
Long Island
Excellent Food every day
12 to 8 P. M.
Attractive Rooms
Mrs. Bradley Great Neck 3799

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Consult Us About
Real Estate
Telephone Newtown 9-3838
JACKSON E. McCANN
74-10 Broadway

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Patronize Your Laundry
Something Different

Individual Washing
No Losses—No Tearing—No Wearing
No loose or missing buttons.
Table linen folded evenly—no points

PURITAN LAUNDRY
NEWTOWN 9-8360

PICTURES GIFTS

EASTER CARDS
Framing and Lamps
DECORATIVE ART, INC.
82-11½ 37th Avenue

John's Beauty Parlor
Specialists in Beauty Culture
Featuring Hair Bobbing
Easter Greetings
JACKSON THEATRE BUILDING
82-13 Baxter Ave. Tel. NEwtown 9-5783

MEYER'S
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
EASTER NOVELTIES
and BUNNIES
82-03 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Hav. 9-9079

JAMAICA

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

Kahn Construction Co.
175-36 Hillside Ave. Jam. 6-4681
Reroof, Reside, Paint, Remodel
from Cellar to Attic
CARPENTER OR IMPROVEMENT WORK
Plans and Permits Obtained, FHA or
Modernization Loans
GET OUR ESTIMATE

Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
69-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments
made to measurement without extra
charge

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists
in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

Hats of Individuality
by
Betty
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights
89-61 164 St. Jamaica

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream—Easter Novelties
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd Tel. Bayside 9-2534

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Potted Plants Floral Designs
A welcome Easter Gift
5440 Little Neck Parkway
Tel. Imperial 4146

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

ESSO
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Flowers for Easter
Lynbrook's House
of Flowers
Telephone
Lynbrook 2484
3 Union Avenue

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and
Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Elizabeth
New Spring Hats and Dresses
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(In Spitzers Store)

Easter Apparel
for Boys and Young Men
Knicker Suits for Boys from $10.95
Long Trouser Suits from $14.95
Hats—Furnishings—Sportswear
ADELSON'S
BOYS' and VARSITY SHOP
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE PHONE LYN 6327

WALTER S. MILLER
JR.
for Your
Easter Ensemble or Gifts
Bracelets, Necklaces, Imported Beads,
Handbags, Smart New Leathers, New
Spring Colors
GREETING CARDS
64 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn. 837

RAINBOW LAUNDRY
Now Located at
101 Broadway nr. Sunrise Highway
Formerly Located at
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603
Delivery Service and Self Service

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 · Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

NEW YORK

Long Island

MANHASSET

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
THRIFTY EASTER . . . with Pilgrim dry cleaned clothes that look like new. Every vestige of dirt is removed, even from dress seams and trouser cuffs. Color is restored . . . textures are softened . . . and new life actually put into fabrics.
Pilgrim dry cleaning is CERTIFIED by the Institute for Maintaining Drycleaning Standards, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping as advertised therein.
Men—Look at Your Hat
Pilgrim Hat Renovating 59c
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., West Hempstead, L. I.
GARDEN CITY 8881

QUEENS VILLAGE

FUR STORAGE
Regina FUR SHOP
EASTER SPECIAL
Silver Foxes $75 PER PAIR
221-17 Jamaica Ave. MIS. 7-1016

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES
and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hickey-Freeman
Suits hand-tailored by the country's best craftsmen. $50.00.
Stetson Hats
Florsheim Shoes

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
Now Specializing in
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

"Flower-decked or tailored
HATS
in all the smartest shapes."
The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
106-13 Jamaica Avenue (Our Only Store)

Phone
Richmond Hill 2-0338
Easter Flowers
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded
Member
F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Machineless
Permanent Waving
Razor Hair Styling
117-10 HILLSIDE AVE.
R. K. O. BLDG.
Virginia 7-9767

Reichenbach's Bakery
Our Baked Products
Will Satisfy You
OPEN SUNDAYS
For Delivery Call Virginia 7-0219
117-10 JAMAICA AVE.

The most outstanding collection of
Up-to-the-Minute Hats
$1.85
GANGELS
115-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

Spring Coats and Suits
at Very Reasonable Prices
SILVER FOXES, MARTENS,
KOLINSKYS
Winter Coats Below Cost
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104th Street

Hygrade Piano Tuning
ALL MAKES Tuned and Repaired
PIANO MOTH-PROOFING
Quality Service 28 Years' Experience
G. A. PETERSON
206-11 109 Avenue Bellaire, N Y.
HOllis 5-1018

EASTER CANDIES
and NOVELTIES
Home-Made Candies
Also All Leading Brands
POPPE'S
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9689

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

FOR SPRING
STETSON HATS Now $5.00
New Shoe Dept.
JARMAN SHOES for Men $5.00
Plesser & Sons
91-05 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

Spring Hats
$1.85 up
Flower decked or tailored.
All the smartest new shapes

Darbé Millinery
84-39 Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

HENRY'S DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets!
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD

Nunn-Bush Enna Jetticks
For Children, Simplex Flexies
and Buster Brown
Official Boys' and Girls'
Scout Shoes
Williams Shoe Store
73 North Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 3064

MAMARONECK

Ditman's
Corset
Specialist
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags
232 MAMARONECK AVENUE
MAMARONECK

Lovely
Easter
Flowers—Plants
Thomas Skinner
West Post Road Tel. 1698

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE Champion Laundry
Serving a Discriminating Clientele
at Surprisingly Low Prices
456 W. 55th Street, New York City
Telephone Col. 5-8164
OVER HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

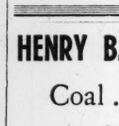
William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

NEWBURGH

Moe Meyer Store



Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 10471
656 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Corner Mayflower)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

MATRIX SHOES
"Your Footprint in Leather"
You'll Find a Good Assortment at
Kramers
575 Main Street

You Will Enjoy
HATS
by
Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave., at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

JOAN FRANCES
Exclusive Millinery
560 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
WIndsor 8-8829

—DRESSMAKER—
MRS. CHARLOTTE FINÉ
Expert copyist, Parisian models. Restyling specialist, Perfect fit
Reasonable
1806 Church Avenue
BUckminster 2-3906

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan

MAX
Hairdresser
Formerly Max and Joe
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
from $5.00
3 EAST 38TH STREET
LExington 2-7155

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Ave.
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel
Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

DONGAN HILLS

ANTHONY BISSO
42 Whitaker Place, Dongan Hills
HARDY PERENNIAL and
ALPINE PLANTS also
POTTED PLANTS
Phone—Dongan Hills 6-2636

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most
Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Corner Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

THE MARY LANE SHOP
149 New Dorp Lane—New Dorp, S. I.
Featuring Smart Inexpensive
Dresses and Women's Accessories
also Chic Distinctive Millinery by
IRMA RIDEAL

PORT RICHMOND

Smart Millinery
VOGUE HAT SHOP
1546 Castleton Ave., nr. Richmond Ave.
Port Richmond Phone Gib. 2-1692

ST. GEORGE

Enjoy a Real Home Cooked Meal
at the
GREYCOURT DINING ROOM
62 Wall Street, St. George, S. I.
Special Easter Day Dinner
Served from 12 noon until 6 p. m.
Price 75c
Fern E. Westover, Mgr. Phone Gib. 7-1809

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON

801 Castleton Ave., W.N.B.
Fine Permanents
Whole Head $5.00 up
Ends $3.50 up
We carry a full line of our own cosmetics and invite your inquiries. Consultation free. Phone Gib. 2-7174

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw,
and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

EST. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING
and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

Easter Cards
and
Easter Novelties and Gifts
Pelham Stationers
89 Wolf's Lane

PORT CHESTER

"What Shall I Wear"
A "PRINTZESS" Make Coat
is your answer—correctly styled, perfectly fitted, priced moderately.
From 16.95 For Dress and Sports
STREGERS EMERSON CO.
107 N. MAIN, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Springtime Is Boys' Suit Time
Boys Two-Pant Suits, 6.98-16.98
Smart Spring Models in Plaids, Novelty Patterns and Navy Blues!
New Pleated and Tucked Backs!
Can Be Had: 1 Knicker, 1 Short; 2 Knickers; 1 Longie, 1 Knicker; 2 Longies—Sizes 6-18
Kaplan's Department Store
36-40 NO. MAIN STREET

Infants' and Children's
Outfitters
From One Minute to 16 Years
FINES
30 North Main Street Telephone 4050

POUGHKEEPSIE

VISIT LUCKEY'S
Home Planners'
SHOP
Fourth Floor
Brand new . . . and planned to assist you in furnishing every single detail of your home. Complete and correct, down to the last knick-knack.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

FREE DELIVERY
The Finest in
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables, Delicatessen
The B & M Food Market

A large variety of
EASTER CAKES
Pastries—Bunnies—Baskets
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St., near Market

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
and Complete Beauty
Service
26 Academy Street

Now at Wallace's
"Kay Dunhill" Dresses
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311
9 a. m.-9 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
that has always
paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—Coke
MAIN 18

MONITOR-ADVERTISED
BOOKS
"I work in an office"
"First things first"
"Parliamentary Law"
"New Salesmanship"
I will be glad to serve you
Mrs. L. May Schattner
1650 East Ave. Monroe 1928-W

Our 20th Year
Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE
DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent
Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN
FOR
LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Everything in Sportswear
for men and women
THE SPORT SHOP
126-128 Clinton Avenue, S.
Rochester's Largest Riding Shop

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON 6616—PITTSFORD 56

SCARSDALE

The County
Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222
The Printer Wick

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Telephone 1661, Scarsdale
John Hutcheson
Florist
Assortment of Easter Plants
and Cut Flowers
45 Fenimore Road—Scarsdale

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue, Scarsdale 2096
Fresh Cut
Flowers
Flowering Plans

MILADY CORSET SHOP
Expert Graduate Corsetiere
Barbizon and Chinese Damask Slips
Hosiery—Negligees
Attractively packed for Easter Gifts
45 Harwood Court, Scarsdale Ph. 3353

Books - Cards - Toys
Circulating Library
All the Newest Books
Scarsdale Book Shop, Inc.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3000—W. P. 3000

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUITS, DRESSES,
COATS, HATS
"Things a Little Different"
Prices Moderate
Florence A. Edwards
338 W. Kennedy Tel. 5-2755

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Runproof Stockings
$1.35 Value, $1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES—HOSIERY SHOP
452 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
KID GLOVE REPAIRING

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs *Fur Storage*

You can own a smart new 5-passenger 1939 Buick 2-Door Sedan for only $999.00
Delivered at TROY, N. Y.
TROY BUICK CO., INC.
2781-91 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

SAVARD BROS.
INCORPORATED
Head-to-Foot Clothiers
13 THIRD STREET

The Tucked Coat
A Smart Easter Fashion
for Misses 12 to 20 at 19.98
FREARS, TROY
Third and Fulton Streets

UTICA

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Easter Scoop! Dressmaker Coats
with crisp touches of white. 12 to 20—38-40 $17.95

HANDBAGS
for
Spring and Easter
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

Paint—Paper
Glass for Every Purpose
Redecorate With Wallhide
The new wall decorations add color and charm to your home.
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14-18 ELIZABETH ST. Phone 4-5175

Ladies' Apparel
Finely Styled
Moderately Priced
THE FAMOUS
202 Bleecker Street
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

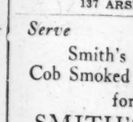
WATERTOWN

Easter's Most Outstanding
New Fashion Successes!
SHOWN AT
SMITH & PERCY, Inc.
Watertown's Quality Store

KITTY KELLY HAT SHOPS
FAMOUS FOR HEADSIZES
STYLE QUALITY
You'll double your charm with a Kitty Kelly Hat
ALL $1.88
None Higher
TWO ENTRANCES
107 Court and 160 Arsenal Street

Complete
Outfits for Boys
for Easter
at
The Boys' Specialty Shop
137 ARSENAL STREET

Serve
Smith's Home Cured
Cob Smoked Hams and Bacon
for Easter
SMITH'S MARKET
128 FRANKLIN STREET Phone 54



FOR EASTER
Say It With Flowers
from
Switzer, Huntington and Hutchings
116 ARSENAL STREET Phone 4125, 3314

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFE DRIVING demands SAFE TIRES . . .
Let us explain how you can economically equip with dependable U. S. Tires now!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel W. P. 1245

This Spring's best coat—a smooth surface navy wool. Sizes 12-20. Specially priced $14.95 up.
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS PORT CHESTER
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3913

Projanskys
A NEW SPRING SUIT
designed for you and you alone
of smart new woolens
Sable Blend Baum Martens $47.50 per skin
Ladies' Custom Tailors—Furriers
146 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

Plymouth Hat Shop
Now showing the most
COLORFUL SPRING MILLINERY
Flowers, birds and yards of veiling. You will surely want one of them.
All Hats $2.95
Open Saturday Evening until 9 P. M.
193 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Branch, 504 Main Street New Rochelle

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Spring Suits and Top Coats
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN

YONKERS

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1 Manor House Square Nepp. 508—509

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologists
Experts in
Permanent Waving

Special Dept. for
Kiddies' Haircutting
17 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6438

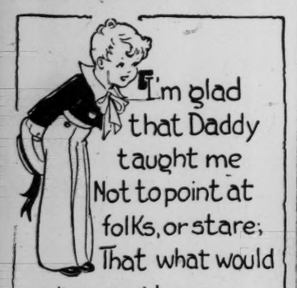
SHOES
For the Family Fitted the
Right Way by X-Ray
EDWARD C. PAARFUS
2 Manor House Sq., Yonkers

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners



Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Treading on 'Lions'

In a familiar passage in the ninety-first Psalm, we find it predicted that one "shall tread upon the lion and adder" (verse 13); and while we can readily picture treading upon an "adder," the thought of treading upon a lion seems strange to say the least. However, an examination of the original text, and a comparison of the early versions, would seem to provide a logical answer.

Hebrew, as is well known, was originally written without any vowels, and in this consonantal text the word for lion is שחל (sh-ch-l), which is closely similar both in appearance and in sound to the term זחל (z-ch-l) meaning "asp or serpent," and might readily be mistaken for it. Indeed the early manuscripts from which the Greek Version was translated clearly had the word "z-ch-l" for the Septuagint gives the rendering "asp" not "lion"; while in our own day Dr. Moffatt suggests "reptiles."

Vocations

Wrapping Service

I have in my home a gift-wrapping counter; and for a small fee I wrap (and if desired, mail) packages in attractive wrappings. All through the year I save boxes of all kinds, and these I decorate by means of enamel, fancy paper, etc. Pretty wallpaper is quite satisfactory.

I keep on hand a supply of tissue paper, stickers, ribbons, and heavy wrapping paper; and I have postal scales and stamps for my patrons. I started with no capital, just a few boxes and paper, but I have gradually added greeting cards of all kinds. I keep a notebook of gifts sent, and patrons often consult me to be reminded what they sent as gifts at some previous time. I also shop, for a small commission. There is almost no limit to the service one may render, and it is pleasant work, with a nice profit.—Mrs. M. P., Des Moines, Iowa.

You Name It!

Monitor Camera Club from M. C. Ulmer, Boston

This Tall Member of the Cactus Family Was Photographed at the Old Santa Barbara Mission, California

Did You Ever Wonder

When Men First Began to Shave?

Today men have their choice of old-fashioned "straight-edge" razors, the more recently developed "safety" razors, or the very modern electric razors. But the habit of shaving antedates even the earliest of metal face-scrapers.

It is probable that there have been men all the way back to prehistoric times who practiced the art of removing a portion or all of their facial fuzz. Lacking metals and hollow-ground edges, the early shaver resorted either to plucking the hairs out by the roots, or to hacking them off with the more or less sharp edge of a bit of flint or shell.

It is probable that the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians included shavers among their numbers, for the earliest paintings and drawings show smooth-faced men. The American Indians (who doubtless were glad that they resemble the Orientals in that their beards tend to sparseness) saw to it that the hair from their faces was either pulled out or whacked off with a flint razor. Even today there are aboriginals whose shaving equipment is limited to sharp-edged shells or shark's teeth which they grind to a cutting edge.

Metal razors, some rather resembling harvest hooks and dating back to very early times, have been found in Egypt. It is thought probable that one form or another of razor was known to the Assyrians and Egyptians more than 5,000 years ago.

Alexander the Great is said to have commanded his soldiers to shave so that the enemy could not use their beards as handy handles to be seized in hand-to-hand conflict.

With the crude tools of ancient times, a man needed to be of Spartan stuff to make a regular practice of shaving. We read in Pliny that Scipio Africanus was the first Roman to make a point of shaving

every day; and the fact evidently made sufficient impression on him to seem worth recording in history.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

WHEN men speak ill of thee live so as nobody may believe them.
—PLATO.

In Lighter Vein

Southern Dialect

"Eyes right!" roared the dusky sergeant of the local militia unit.

"You's wrong!" responded a voice toward the rear of ranks.

Even Steven

Boarder: "This steak is like a cold day in June—very rare."

Landlady: "Yeah, and your bill is like a day in March, very unsettled."
—Wall St. Journal.

Landlord Trouble

Chief Justice Hughes is a ready wit, as has been proved on more than one occasion.

It is related that shortly after his second election as Governor of New York, Mr. Hughes was showing a prominent lawyer through the executive mansion, when the latter exclaimed, "You certainly have a handsome place here."

"Yes," said Governor Hughes; and then remembering the bitterness of the election campaign he had just passed through, he added, "but I had a hard time getting the landlord to renew the lease."

There Is a Difference

Vice-President Marshall was on the point of beginning a speech in a certain Iowa town, when the Mayor, who was presiding, suddenly realized that the atmosphere of the hall was uncomfortably close. When he arose to request that some windows be opened, however, the audience, impatient to hear the honored guest, would not allow their Mayor to be heard.

"Marshall! Marshall!" they shouted.

"Hush!" the Mayor roared back. "I'm not going to make a speech—I have something to say!"

Daily Anecdote

All Forgiven

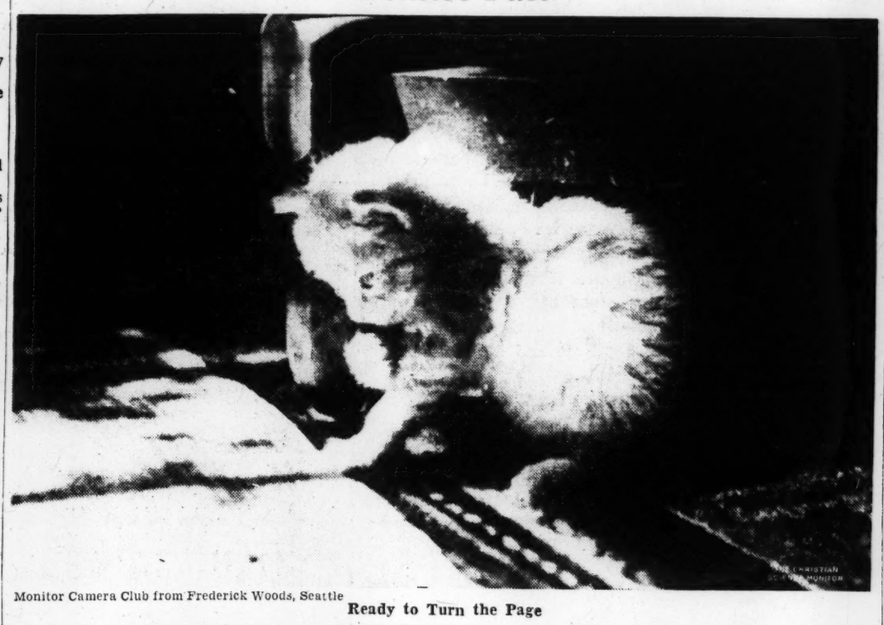
Carl Maria von Weber, often called the founder of the romantic movement in German music, was a man of many moods, but in the face of excellence in his chosen field he could be nothing but friendly and kind.

Once when Weber's operas were being wildly acclaimed, irrespective of their real merits, Franz Schubert made bold to say that his latest work possessed little that was good. Weber was furious. "Let the young upstart write something before he criticizes me!" he stormed.

Schubert, generally a gentle, retiring person, put the score of his opera "Alphonse" under his arm and went to beard the lion in his den. The men argued until Schubert was nearly in tears; when Weber, discovering the score under his arm, shouted, "Here, let me see what you can do? Is that yours?"

As Weber played the work, his expression began to soften, until, at last, he was smiling broadly. Looking at the younger man, he took him by the hand and said, "You can criticize me whenever you like, if you will come and bring your music for me to hear. Let us be friends!"

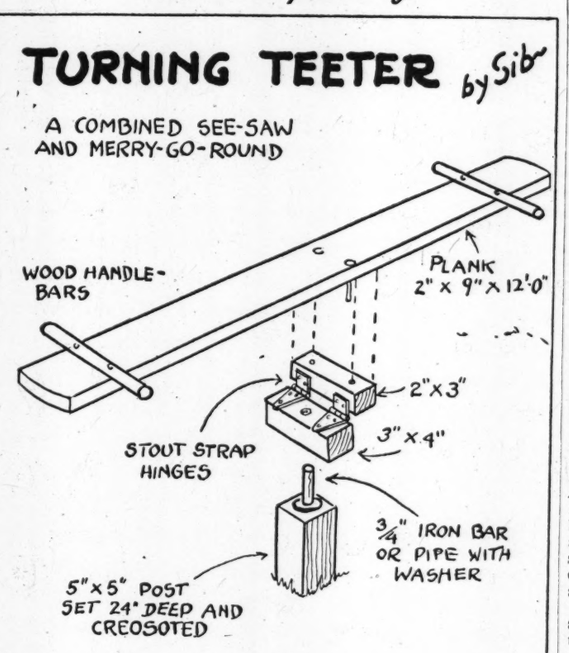
Pensive Puss



Monitor Camera Club from Frederick Woods, Seattle

Ready to Turn the Page

Make It Yourself


TURNING TEETER by Sibs
A COMBINED SEE-SAW AND MERRY-GO-ROUND
WOOD HANDLE-BARS
PLANK 2" x 9" x 12'-0"
2"x3"
3"x4"
STOUT STRAP HINGES
3/4" IRON BAR OR PIPE WITH WASHER
5"x5" POST SET 24" DEEP AND CREOSOTED

And More Than 50 Active Glaciers

The western slope of Mt. Olympus, in the newly created Olympus National Monument in Washington, is the scene of the greatest precipitation in the United States, the rainfall averaging over 100 inches a year.

Party Fun

Twins and Triplets

The players are arranged in a circle, and one player starts by naming one of a pair of words always associated with each other, and then commences counting up to ten. Before he reaches 10, the next player must name the twin word. For instance, there is Adam and Eve, sunshine and shadow, up and down, land and sea, husband and wife, Alpha and Omega, etc. Any player unable to give the twin word by the count of ten is "out," and the next player tries.

As soon as a twin word is given, the next player must give the first of a pair of twins while the last player is counting 10. No pair of twins may be used twice in the same game. The last player left in the game is the winner.

Triplets is played in similar manner, but trios of words are used; as, red, white, and blue; rain, hail, and snow; Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; coat, vest, and pants; reading, writing, and arithmetic; beginning, middle, and end; land, air, and water, etc. The player starting a triplet is allowed a count of 25 instead of 10, since triplets are harder to think of.

If you prefer, the players can be arranged into teams, each team taking a turn at naming the first word, and the other team, or teams, having to complete the twins or triplets.—**A. I. T., Willits, Calif.**

An Encourager

Our chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do what we can.—Emerson.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Greater Victories

London

They were two of the most contented-looking men on the passenger ship. One had been blinded by shrapnel; the other had lost his right arm from the shoulder, and the right leg was stiff, as if it were artificial; yet they both joined in the dances on deck in the evening, and the one who could see climbed about all over the ship during the day. He even went ashore at one of the ports when the ship was anchored out in the rough sea; this involved jumping from the ladder on the outside of the ship, onto a little tender rocking away below.

Both men were smiling and friendly, and it was a lesson to see them happily walking round the deck together, the elder taking the other's one arm. When talking to some of the passengers one day, he told them he had been blinded in the war; and later, in answer to some remark, said, "There I have the advantage over you. I cannot see the ugly unattractive things. To me they are all lovely." There was a silence, and the man who was piloting him about, blinked hard, but did not succeed in blinking away a tear.

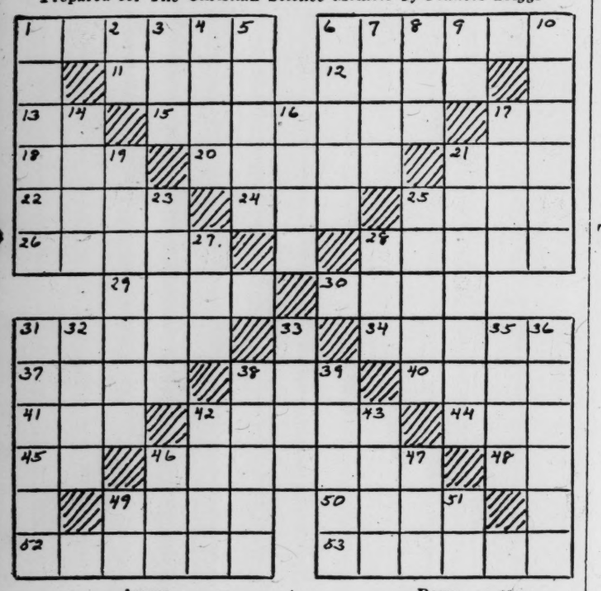
One felt that this soldier was seeing beyond ordinary everyday existence, a realm which was very good; and the other was proving that activity is not dependent on mere physical conditions. Their seeming losses had forced them to attain what otherwise they might not easily have realized, something of the glorious possibilities which are available to all.

A Verse for Today . . .

If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain.—JAMES 1:26.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mythical monster would you associate with St. George?
6—What is first name of author of "David Harum"?
11—What was used for a dwelling in Bible times?
12—What Bible character "walked with God"?
13—Symbol for terbium is what?
15—What was Jean Antoine Watteau?
17—Railroad (abbr.).
18—In speaking of Biblical Nimshi, what possessive pronoun would you use?
20—Whose daughter is Cordelia in Shakespeare's play?
21—What fabulous bird would you associate with Sindbad the Sailor?
22—A sour substance is what?
24—What is another name for a ballad?
25—The cougar is also called what?
26—Who was father of Jeroboam?
28—Who was Amram's famous son?
29—Who was Greek god of love?
30—What is the rough exterior of bark?
31—Who was father of Enoch?
34—Charles Monroe Sheldon wrote "In His —."
37—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
38—Maple sugar is made from what?
40—How would you describe the pace of a snail?
41—Captain Kidd traveled over what?
42—Lindbergh's flights have often been what?
44—Who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox?
45—What State is south of Minnesota (abbr.)?
46—Who is wife of Antigonus in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"?
48—Symbol for tellurium is what?
49—What is a small pie?
50—What is musical call of a bird?
52—Who was Samuel's mother?
53—What fabric is used especially for coats and suits (pl.)?

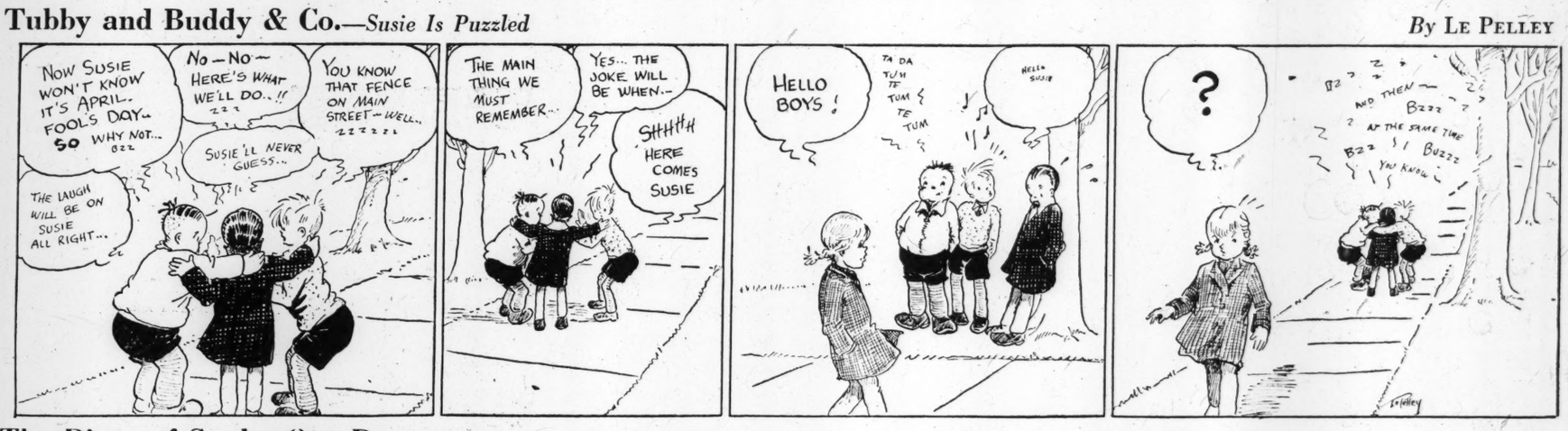
Down

1—Where was Joseph sold by his brethren?
2—What suffix means "pertaining to"?
3—A mountain pass is what?
4—An arena or athletic field is often of what shape?
5—What place formed one of landmarks of boundary of Asher and Zebulum?
6—An ingress is what?
7—What are female antelopes?
8—Indians used tomahawks in what?
9—What exclamation expresses delight?
10—What feminine Christian disciple made coats and garments for the poor?
14—What is a favorite food of the Chinese?
16—Who was a son of Caleb?
17—Paul preached while a prisoner where?
19—If you were in Tomsk, you would also be where?
21—What was middle name of James Lowell, the poet?
23—Who won a boxing match in fifth book of "Aeneid"?
25—What is a charge of ore for a smelting furnace (pl.)?
27—A bushy clump is what?
28—Months (abbr.).
31—Who was one of David's warriors?
32—A particular extent of surface is what?
33—Humpty Dumpty sat on what?
35—Dante Gabriel Rossetti was what?
36—Bonbons are what?
38—If you were in Ames, Iowa, in what direction would you travel to reach Des Moines?
39—What is the tapering end of a tract of land?
42—Who are the tall powerful people of Shari River, Cameroon?
43—Igloos are made of blocks of what?
46—Who was Greek god of flocks and pastures?
47—Devoured.
49—Symbol for thoron is what?
51—What suffix indicates object of an action?

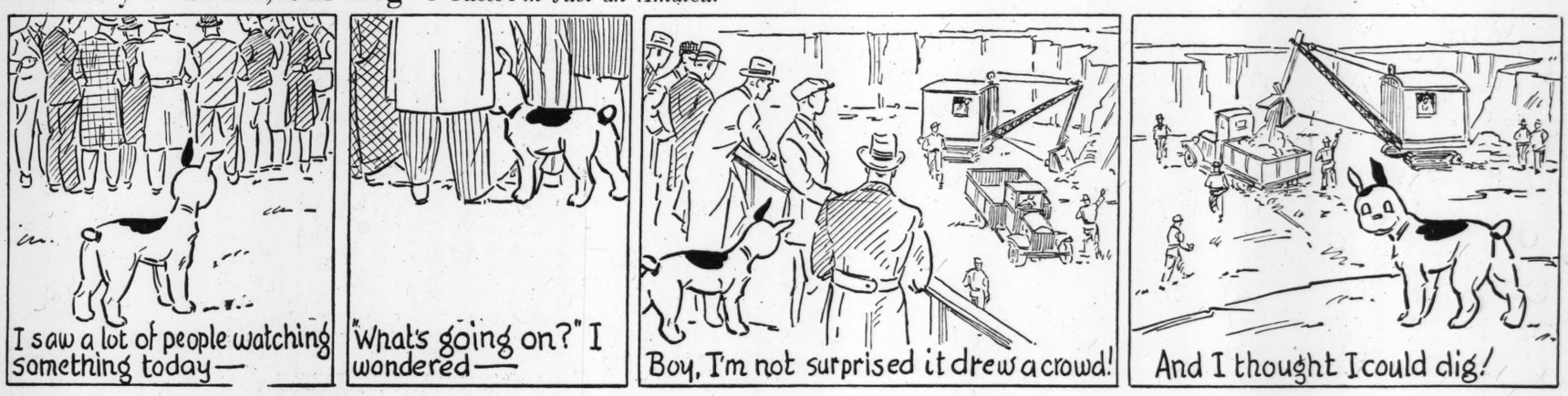
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Is Puzzled*

By LE PELLEY


NOW SUSIE WON'T KNOW IT'S APRIL-FOOLS DAY— SO WHY NOT...
No—No— HERE'S WHAT WE'LL DO..!!
YOU KNOW THAT FENCE ON MAIN STREET—WELL...
SUSIE'LL NEVER GUESS...
THE LAUGH WILL BE ON SUSIE ALL RIGHT...
THE MAIN THING WE MUST REMEMBER...
YES... THE JOKE WILL BE WHEN...
SHHH HERE COMES SUSIE
HELLO BOYS!
TA DA TUM TE TUM TE TUM
HELLO SUSIE
?
AND THEN— BZZZ AT THE SAME TIME BZZ BUZZZ YOU KNOW
LeFelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess I'm Just an Amateur*


I saw a lot of people watching something today—
"What's going on?" I wondered—
Boy, I'm not surprised it drew a crowd!
And I thought I could dig!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now We're Getting Somewhere*

By THE HAGERS

"MAY I SUGGEST THAT YOU AND I ABANDON SHIP AND HOMEWARD FLY?"
"YOU, WADDLES, MAY ATTEMPT THE TRIP. A CAPTAIN NEVER LEAVES THE SHIP."
"AYE, AYE, SIR, NEITHER WILL THE MATE, THOUGH WE RIDE ON—AND ON—BUT WAIT!
THAT POINT OF LAND. THAT ROCKY SHORE. WHERE ARE WE? I'VE BEEN HERE BEFORE!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

France Offers

FRANCE has made the offer for which Italy had asked through the speeches of King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini. Premier Daladier's address, broadcast to the world Wednesday night, called on Italy to state its claims—not in those general terms under which demands can be expanded even while they are being discussed—but specifically.

A world still vividly remembering Munich can appreciate M. Daladier's insistence on clarity. In the proposed story of improved Franco-Italian relations which he is now ready to help to write, M. Daladier is willing to have a chapter corresponding to the one Prime Minister Chamberlain and Reichsführer Hitler wrote at Berchtesgaden, but is determined to avoid a Godesberg. Il Duce's response that M. Daladier's speech has doomed the negotiations to deadlock in advance tends to confirm a widely-held belief that he had thought of negotiations between France and Italy as an instrument with which to search out possible weak spots in French confidence.

Both by the obvious reasonableness of M. Daladier's demand for clarification of Italian claims, and by the fact that he is willing to prove by publication of Franco-Italian exchanges that no such clarification has yet been made, the French position has already gained strength in the eyes of world opinion. M. Daladier's readiness to submit his case to world-wide judgment—although as a virtual dictator he is free to carry on diplomatic conversations in utter secrecy—will appeal to free peoples. The contrast between the French and Italian approaches to their common problem epitomizes a contrast deeper than that described by "have" and "have-not."

From Camp to Council

FORMED and reared as a fighting machine, the Franco dictatorship in Spain now assumes the opportunity to govern. At the war's end, military imperatives give way to political. For the process of war itself has solved nothing in the field of government.

General Franco today confronts the same stubborn problems of bringing a backward country into the modern economic and social age which plagued the Republic and the Monarchy before him. The chief difference is that the conflicts over social and economic power have been transferred from the floor of the parliament to the council chamber of the dictatorship. Also, because of the cost of war, one of the poorer countries economically speaking has been still further impoverished.

There are those today who profess still to believe in Clausewitz' celebrated maxim that war is a continuation of policy. But surveying the profit-and-loss statement of the Spanish civil war, it becomes more evident that in this age, war is only a postponement of policy. The Spanish nation must still solve with the intelligence what its fascistic revolutionaries could not solve by the sword.

The Franco regime now offers a fascistic doctrine as a solvent. Resistance, so the argument runs, can be burned out like the heretics of an older time. And as for economics, it is said, surely the world has seen that the fascist "new economics" has not collapsed, as its critics from the school of free economy have too freely predicted.

That depends. The force of Italian and German influence is certainly not to be underestimated. But in Spain, there is no such massive stratum of a despairing middle class to give the fascist rank and file element its power. The Falange Español, which represents the "brown shirt" element, will not find it as easy as other national socialists to challenge the old order. And as for political repression, the German and Italian fascisms are hardly a conclusive pattern.

For although the women are more sheltered, the men of Spain, taken by and large, have few illusions about tyranny. They have lived under it and struggled against it for generations. The purge is a commonplace of Spanish history.

The liberal strain in the Spanish nation has therefore been tempered by its struggle for existence. It is informed, well grounded in the techniques of resistance, and its memory of dictatorship after only eight years of republicanism is still green. If historians say of post-war Germany that its people had little experience in operating democracy, it can be said of the Spanish people that they have had much experience in undermining and nullifying dictatorships.

Against this background, and with the aid of the new methods and material support of fascism from the outside, the Franco dictatorship turns from war-making to statecraft. Only if it seeks to govern in accordance with the peculiar needs of the Spanish people can one say that war is giving way to genuine peace.

Commissioner Lyman's Report

THE deplorable conditions at the Deer Island House of Correction, described in the report of Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, should dispel any doubt as to whether Massachusetts should take over Deer Island to relieve pressure on the already overcrowded State penal institutions. What the State requires is not more run-down and outmoded plants such as Deer Island, but a new structure where modern penal practices may be initiated.

Furthermore, the Lyman Report points to the immediate need that exists for some provision for the handling of Suffolk County misdemeanants under conditions less revolting than now prevail. Although he does not recommend it, Mr. Lyman sees a possible solution to the latter problem, in view of Boston's financial stringency, in the abandonment of Deer Island and the care of its prisoners at the State Farm after the erection of the new building for the criminally insane, which will make more room at Bridgewater.

County jails and houses of correction such as Deer Island have long been blemishes on the American penal system and it is a mystery why less serious offenders should be confined under such degrading circumstances when so-called serious offenders are sentenced to State prisons where conditions are as a rule relatively superior. Public reaction to conditions described at the Boston Harbor institution is almost certain to demand that steps be taken, in Massachusetts at any rate, to improve a badly out-dated penal system.

Dangerous to Stop Spending?

ADVOCATES of further deficit financing by the United States Government profess, no doubt genuinely, to fear that if the Government does not continue to pour money into the channels of employment and trade there will be a serious business recession as there was in late 1937. Is this actually to be expected?

Several factors are very different now from what they were then. Possibly the biggest is the fact that the United States now is not taking up the slack after a distribution of something like $1,500,000,000 of veterans' bonus money as it was in 1937. The tapering off of those lump-sum payments was necessarily much more rapid and in much greater volume than the $140,000,000 reduction of WPA expenditures in the early months of that year as compared with 1936.

A second point of difference now is the fact that PWA construction under last year's relief act is now approximately at its most active stage and will continue to afford employment well into 1940, helping to cushion WPA lay-offs. Another factor in the 1937 slump, it is agreed, was the existence of large inventories of goods. Business appears much more ready now to provide an expansion of employment than it did then.

Altogether, there seems good reason to believe that the American economy can absorb all the retrenchment it is politically likely to get without going into a tailspin. To wait much longer would be to accept the idea that compensatory spending is to become a permanent function of Government instead of being confined to balancing the downswing of the business cycle.

The Third Button

THE Association of London Master Tailors announced recently that two buttons instead of three should now be worn on the jackets of men's lounge suits. The Association is an authoritative body, and it cannot be denied that it has taken the button from its foil, as well as from its jacket, and delivered a shrewd thrust at the self-esteem of all three-button men.

If they do not give a button, their status will be marked as plainly as is that of the Chinese mandarin by the button in his hat; and unlike the mandarin, who supports his dignity by putting his hands in his sleeves, they can only achieve a like effect by putting their hands in their pockets—and buying a new suit. Otherwise, it will indeed take

> An honest man, close-button'd to the chin,
> Broadcloth without, and warm heart within.

to keep his chin up.

IL DUCE, congratulating Spain's "El Caudillo" on his final victory in Spain, says he expects the ties between Italy and Spain to be "indissoluble." Wonder if General Franco regards this as a promise or a threat?

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Governor of New York, celebrates his sixty-first birthday with one candle on his birthday cake. Candles begin at sixty, eh? Perhaps even better is the custom of the Roosevelt family that candles stop at twenty-one.

VERMONT FARMERS are encouraged at hearing that a kind of flexible glass can be made from whey and hence may mean an increased return for their milk. Whee for whey!

Plea for Humanization

Book News of the Day

NOT for the gentle reader is Pierre van Paassen's chronicle of a bewildered generation. Perhaps the reason is that the days of which he writes have not been gentle ones. And yet, out of an experience that spans the period from the World War to Spain, he achieves considerably more than a sense of turmoil and unrest. A deep humanity touches his pages. With it is the continuing conviction that only a resurgent Christianity can solve the elementary problems of human existence.

THUS DAYS OF OUR YEARS (New York: Hillman-Curl, $3) rises above the level of the fashionable journalistic autobiography. Van Paassen has seen some revolting things. He has recorded them with utter frankness. But his interest in them is never that of the sensationalist. Through the backwash of the war, at Marrakech, at Addis Ababa, or at Madrid, there remains the touch of a man who left the ministry because the war stained his hands—a man who became a journalist by a fortuity but remained one that he might campaign for a better world.

* * *

Not everyone would agree with van Paassen's recipe for what that better world should be. His deduction is that Russia would have been better off had it eschewed the search for foreign alliances and pursued the overthrow of the capitalist system. He prescribes somewhat similarly for France. But he has too deep a conviction of the dignity of the free individual to give full rein to an extreme Leftist without the restraints of a fundamental liberalism.

Yet these matters of politics, to a reader who has been adequately warned, matter less than van Paassen's searching for something to halt "man's dehumanization," which he finds in nation after nation. His problem is that he feels that "Christianity and the centuries of humanization reveal themselves as but the thinnest veneer imposed on paganism." For he has failed to perceive those deeper currents in the spiritual life of the world today which stand as a real bulwark against the very evils which are so prolific in "Days of Our Years."

* * *

But still he can say: "Every attempt to deliver the souls of men into the hands of human authority appears to me not only as an infraction on the rights of man, but as a usurpation of the rights of God. It is in the name of God that Protestantism demands absolute freedom of conscience in the presence of traditions and ordinances which are no doubt necessary in the maintenance of order in society but which nevertheless remain at all times, as Calvin pointed out, 'human, contingent and revocable things.'"

Such conclusions, indeed, are out of an eventful life. But strangely, the peroration is not in the final chapters of this book. It is found, rather, in the opening pages, where Pierre is a boy of Holland, roaming the countryside with his Uncle Kees. It is a simple picture, told with that poignancy that so often distinguishes the memories of youthful days. And it is this simplicity that van Paassen never quite recaptures. But perhaps on this bewildered human plane, that is too much to ask.

Gx.

One Reason the Budget Is Unbalanced

THE SPENDER TALKS IT OVER WITH HIS CONGRESSMAN-
WE'VE SIMPLY GOT TO HAVE IT!!
THE TAXPAYER TALKS IT OVER WITH HIMSELF—
WHEW! IT'LL SIMPLY HAVE TO STOP!
NEWS DEFICIT SPENDING CONTINUES

Chicago!

LIVING in Chicago reminds me of the old song, "Who is Sylvia, What is she, That all the swains adore her?" The native Chicagoans are more devoted to Chicago than Californians to California which is saying much. From the moment we arrived on the sandy shores of Lake Michigan, everyone said, "Oh you'll love Chicago. There's no place like it anywhere. I wouldn't live anywhere else for anything."

That is a large order excluding quite a goodly portion of the globe. I make the right noises in my throat which signify agreement if you take it that way, or not if you don't. I'm open to conviction, and don't intend to commit myself, beyond repair, until I've found out for myself what it is all about. Perhaps if you have lived anywhere for a very long time, it presents an aspect quite other than what a stranger sees—a stranger whose eyes appraise without sentiment or emotion or childhood memories to play a part.

* * *

The elevateds make an eternal dusk in the Chicago "loop." It is impossible to talk while walking beneath them, except between trains and they pass at about one minute intervals. They crash overhead with the reverberations of summer thunder. Adding to the din, the traffic officers below blow shrill, terrific whistles that have an eerie, warning note. At least, I wouldn't dream of crossing the street on foot or horseback against that whistle. It seems to say, "the goblins will get you."

Riding the elevateds is what you might call boudoir traveling. No matter how carefully you try to mind your own business, you find your glance straying to the back porches of the upper floors along the route, with their mops, pails, empty flower pots, and discarded furniture, to the beds not always made, close to the windows inside the dark rooms. It seems an invasion of privacy, but what would you?

I have been told that Michigan Avenue is very beautiful and some day mean to borrow a diving helmet and see for myself. True, I walk down it at least once a week, but the wind comes prancing off the lake with gusty teasing, tweaks my hat elastic loose, sends my hat spinning cartwheels into the gutter, throws sand in my eyes and leaves every hair standing on end. By the time the whole matter is remedied, hat back on, hair smoothed, real estate removed from the eyes, I have arrived where I am going, so I haven't actually seen the Avenue as yet. It was at one of these moments—just as I was readjusting my hat only to find it hind-side-to, when I met an acquaintance. "So glad to see you, and aren't you loving living in Chicago," she asked as a matter of course. I had just opened my mouth to reply politely when a newspaper that had been fluttering along the walk, rose and plastered itself against my face, shutting off the words. Perhaps it was just as well.

* * *

The lake, of course, is one of the great talking points. But to my taste, a lake should be little and dainty and edged with trees and wild flowers. If it is going to get so overgrown as even to affect the climate, then it should have the tang of salt in it, great black rocks along its shores, and a patient tide rolling in rhythmic purpose at my feet. Michigan is an unpredictable lake. Fusses up into waves one moment. Fades out into ripples the next. I like my water scapes predictable—then too, I never was much for broiling on beaches.

Chicago, being the center of the sandwich, feels comfortably free of coastal problems. I should judge it has no fear of possible air raids. When the Council on Foreign Relations meets, its work is reported—not in the news sections—but on the Society page, and alongside of the fact that it registers its distinguished disapproval of the dictators, is the news that so and so wore such and such, an amusing naïveté in a world so serious.

* * *

A Kentucky cardinal has sung in our yard for several months, unafraid of the zero weather. But I never saw him till yesterday for I didn't look high enough. Which is so often the trouble with the view. That flash of clear scarlet on the topmost branch of the old elm tree, the exhilarating smell of earth yielding to the blandishments of sun, was a promise. "Look high enough and you'll see what I see," the cardinal shrilled. Clearly it must be worth talking about, for he is whistling and "cheerupping" in a most entrancing way. The cardinals stay in Chicago's vicinity the year round.

We were looking for a hill to slide down this winter. They told us we would find some up in Wisconsin, but we couldn't go that far. So we slid down our driveway, whose top is elevated one and one-half feet from the bottom. That is the highest elevation we could contrive without wings.

CATHERINE STARR

North . . South . . East . . West

An American Empire

By Frank L. Perrin

Dallas, Texas

MORE than forty years ago a meandering passenger train carried me through sparsely settled sections of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, into the cotton-belt adjacent to the already populous city of Dallas, Texas. As these areas were crossed recently and a return visit was paid to the city where this is written, the changes which have come seem to have more than fulfilled the most fantastic dreams of those who then had a vision of the great southern Empire's future greatness. To some there have come disappointments and disillusionments, meanwhile. The cities like Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, Houston, and San Antonio have acted as magnets to attract and concentrate the liquid wealth, the commerce, and the architectural creations of men's hands. The once ambitious small market towns and villages have not kept pace in the march of progress.

Whatever else the automobile, the auto truck, the swiftly-moving passenger bus and cement highways have done for the people as a whole, they have contributed liberally, as they continue to contribute, to the growth and prosperity of the larger cities of the South as well as elsewhere. Yet those who have profited most by the expansion of the urban centers, whether from the increased value of real estate or from trade and exchange, must realize that the source of this wealth is in the land itself. This was the fact indelibly impressed as the vast expanse of farms spread itself from Michigan to Texas, and from the car windows was seen a picture of the struggles of men and women to hold fast to the homes and lands which they call their own.

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There is lacking, I am convinced, that just division or apportionment of the earned increment of the labor and fidelity of the American farmer. This is not because of any lack of effort on the part of those who have sought to readjust and distribute the benefits, privileges and profits by means of state and national legislation. The insurmountable difficulty has been, and is, the apparent impossibility of implementing practical processes of direct farm marketing. The principal commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and hogs, must be transported to central points of exchange, manufacture, and distribution. It is the margin between the cost of production and the cost to the ultimate consumer that contributes to the growth and prosperity of the larger towns and cities. The wheat goes to the mill, the flour goes from the mill to the city bakery, and the bread goes back to the farm and the country village by a stream-lined auto truck to be sold and eaten. The farmer and his family pay for the service, and pay liberally.

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No guaranteed formula is offered here as a means or method of readjusting or rectifying a condition that has long existed. But it may be discovered that lands which cannot be cultivated profitably under present conditions, with increased tax burdens, high distribution costs, insecure or failing markets due to decreased foreign demands, and other causes, might be subdivided and parceled out as homes and places of employment for the millions of families now on relief. There is no difficulty in producing food enough for everyone. It is the gap between producer and consumer that must in some way be bridged or closed. The large cities, beautiful and prosperous as they may appear, are actually monuments built upon profits unequally shared and benefits unequally apportioned.

Farther to the south, in Mexico, a paternalistic national Government is attempting, somewhat crudely and arbitrarily, to divide an empire into minute and workable parcels, these to become the possessions or leaseholds of improvident and heretofore helpless agrarians. Americans have looked disdainfully and critically upon the undertaking. Many have sustained losses through the confiscation or expropriation of their holdings.

Possibly the end may be pleaded as justification of the arbitrary means employed. From present indications Uncle Sam is again to become a landed proprietor. He is gradually foreclosing mortgages on almost numberless American farms. Perhaps he, too, will find out that upon these lands the hungry millions now being fed at public expense can be made able to support themselves.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy's Best Propaganda

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

PROPAGANDA has become a keynote throughout the civilized world today, and nothing has helped more toward this development than the extent to which it has been successfully applied by the National Socialists. Long before 1933, German post-war pamphlets saw in English methods during the World War the key to the Allies' victory, and Reichsführer Hitler in "Mein Kampf" shows how he was impressed by them.

The results of National Socialist achievements through propaganda have made the democracies hasten to counteract it. Radiocasts in German and Italian from the British stations, in German from Strassburg, etc., have been successful, if results are to be measured by the number of Germans reputed to listen in to these messages every evening. But it is clear that the democracies cannot compete with the totalitarian states in this respect, since the former's conception of things prevents them from doing and saying much that is possible to the latter, and also prevents them from presenting the narrowly prescribed and over-simplified interpretation of events, possible to the totalitarians.

For this reason the democracies will achieve little from any press polemics against the Third Reich. In fact, they will thereby afford its press an excellent opportunity for carrying on endless tirades, which can fill its newspapers and distract attention from the urgent financial and economic problems demanding attention at home.

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If the democracies really desire to influence the totalitarian states as to their strength and superiority, then they must show themselves able to solve present-day problems in conformity with their professed ideals of freedom of expression and action.

From this point of view nothing has weighed more heavily against the democracies than their failure to solve their unemployment problems. The 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States and the 2,000,000 in Great Britain are an "interference" which all the radiocasts in the world will not eliminate from the thought of the German who has been given work by Adolf Hitler. Gradually, even the thinking German has come round to the view that while the western conception of democracy is a fine ideal, it simply has not worked, especially in economic affairs, and that only the wealth of the western democracies has enabled them to enjoy "the luxury of millions of unemployed" (to quote Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda).

In fact, the Third Reich's success in providing work for 6,000,000 unemployed—however temporary and unsound its methods may appear to the orthodox economist—has been its best propaganda, both at home and abroad.

The effect on the average German is all the more real when combined with the constant reminder that the western democracies are "fabulously wealthy" and that, with all their vast unpopulated territory, either within their own frontier or in their colonies, they still have their masses of unemployed. Is it not an easy step from this standpoint to that which implies that if only the Germans had these lands they would also show the world what could be done with them? And so another goal is achieved, the representation of the western democracies as followers of a selfish, dog-in-the-manger policy, which is a hindrance to world progress at the same time as the National Socialist leaders have proved their ability to utilize the organizing gift of their people to achieve tremendous economic results.

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The democracies would also do well, as was pointed out in an article in the recent Monitor Symposium, to prove to their members that the form of government which they have established, the fundamental conceptions of human freedom which are the basis of their very justification in the world today, are things which were not secured once and for all long ago by any charter, and require a constant guarding and application to the new problems which face an ever-increasingly complex world.

The contrast between the western democracies resting on their laurels while the totalitarians are straining every nerve to achieve their ends has served as excellent propaganda among the younger generation here to spread the false idea that the democracies are merely "static" while the totalitarians are "dynamic." This was considerably furthered by the manner in which the actions of England and France allowed it to be believed that under no circumstances would they fight unless their very frontiers or their trade interests were vitally affected.

The situation has changed considerably since the new British rearmament announcement, but there remains that fear-complex among the democracies as to what the totalitarians may do, which certainly indicates abroad a lack of appreciation of the Third Reich's existing difficulties and a failure to comprehend National Socialist tactics.

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The National Socialist appeal succeeded in its early stages, especially among the younger generation, because it was a call to sacrifice and still more sacrifice on behalf of a Greater Reich, and though the western democracies consider it misplaced idealism, it was nevertheless idealism. To what extent the disillusionment which has since set in is attributable to a failure to give this idealism practical expression, history will decide. But that the democracies must also find the key to rouse in their own youth a like idealism is self-evident.